

# ARMY



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### THE KUKLUX KLAN.

WHEN, from the immoral, but comparatively harmless, pastime of frightening negroes and taking liberties with superstitious whites, the Kukulx Klan turns to pillage, arson, and murder, it is time for the authorities to intervene and end it. The assassination of Mr. ASHBURN shows that the emblems of the order are not the cap-and-bells, but the bowl and steel—its mask is not that of the clown, but of the villain.

With the promptness and decision which have characterized every step of General MEADE's administration in the Third District, he has taken measures to suppress further violence and atrocity on the part of this Klan. He strikes at the root of the evil, by forbidding all citizens to send threatening or incendiary letters, or to connect themselves with the Klan. He directs both the military and civil authorities of the district to arrest at once all persons who can be discovered to have printed, published, or circulated incendiary papers or threatening letters, or participated in any of the late acts of violence. He declares that the owners or employees of any newspapers, job-offices, or presses, hereafter guilty of violating this order, shall suffer severe penalties. He orders all military officers, sheriffs, mayors, and other municipal officers, to organize patrols for detecting the acts of violence committed at night by the Klan. And, in fine, he calls all good citizens to his support in this matter, and provides means for the wide dissemination of his order.

Measures so prompt, sweeping, and decisive, cannot fail to produce a good result; and General MEADE deserves the thanks of all good citizens of the district for his wise action. A secret political organization is, *prima facie*, a bad one; and only the display of good fruits can take off the burden of probability which lies against it. All the fruits of the Klan have thus far been evil, and they are crowned with murder. Their acts of violence are performed at night, in proof of the Scripture theory—"They love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." The Klan, we repeat, is a monstrous nuisance, and General MEADE is to be commended for vigorously attacking it.

In this same order, the General has a noteworthy section on a different point. He enjoins all public writers and speakers to refrain from inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, and from publishing or saying anything calculated to produce breaches of the peace, or to intimidate any persons from the exercise of their political privileges. At first, this order may strike some readers as forbidding freedom of speech. Rightly considered, however, it does nothing of the sort—it only prohibits unwarranted license of speech. There is no such thing as absolute freedom in any-

thing, in any form of society; nor is absolute freedom possible. The laws must be obeyed, and the rights of government conserved, even if individual liberty would dictate the abolition of law and government. In this much-vexed question of freedom of speech the same principle applies. No such freedom of speech is permissible in the school as in the street. No such freedom of the press in war as in peace—in a district under martial law as in a State with the civil authority supreme. These should seem propositions too plain to be denied. The obvious remedy is to remove martial law if you wish perfect liberty of the press; but you cannot have contradictory systems at the same moment.

In this instance, however, General MEADE does not restrict inflammatory appeals simply for the preservation of his authority, but solely in the interests of peace and good order. He puts inflammatory speeches on the same ground as incendiary documents. Both he forbids by virtue of the authority conferred upon him to preserve order in his district, and in obedience to the duty imposed upon him. This he does in the interests of those whom he governs, nor does his order encroach on their rights as citizens of the district and of the United States.

THE communication from a Fort Boisé correspondent, in another column, strikes us as hitting very near the exact fact with regard to the "social ostracism" alleged in a late Senate debate to be customarily attempted by graduates of the Military Academy toward officers not so appointed. We thoroughly disbelieve that the fact of graduation at West Point has any influence whatever on the courtesy existing amongst brother officers of the Army. Every good officer is supposed to be a gentleman also; and, if he be such, he will hardly find grounds to complain of being treated as anything else. Army officers in general are not so situated as to have a very extensive circle of society within their reach; and they would hardly be disposed to "ostracise" any of their brother officers against whom the only objection was that they could not boast of the Military Academy as their *Alma Mater*.

It is stated that the *Wampanoag* is to be placed out of commission, because "she is found to be not a proper vessel for a cruiser during peace times, on account of the cost of running her." According to all accounts, this vessel must be something of a white elephant. It cost a huge amount to build her, and while the expense of running her in peace times would be ruinous, her battery is too light to make her formidable in case of a war. In addition to this, she can only carry coal enough for six days' full steaming, while we are assured that, on her recent trial trip, it was found she would not tack under sail. Putting all these facts together, we could hardly wish a hostile power a worse fate than to be compelled to build and keep at sea a fleet of *Wampanoags*.

Nor long since a number of cavalry soldiers, stationed at Carlisle Barracks, held a political meeting and passed resolutions expressive of their "unbounded confidence" in the patriotism and wisdom of President JOHNSON, and pledging him their "devoted support." It has never been considered proper for either officers or privates of the Army to hold meetings for political purposes, and

we see no reason why this custom should now be broken by the partisans of either Mr. JOHNSON or his impeachers. Old soldiers, as a class, eschew politics altogether, very few of them so much as voting when the opportunity offers. It would seem, therefore, that privates PATRICK, CARICO, and INGLISH are a trio of enthusiastic recruits who, having been in the Volunteer service, have not yet learned to appreciate the difference between a "Volunteer" during the war, and a "Regular" now. It would be unjust to the Army at large to think that such an expression of opinion as we have above alluded to, exclusive of its partisanship, meets the approbation of even a respectable minority of the better men of the rank and file.

THE annual spring race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews took place over the usual course on the Thames River, on last Saturday, and resulted in another victory for Oxford. The course, which was four miles long, was rowed in twenty-two minutes and twenty-nine seconds, being a very quick race. Cambridge took the lead at the start, but Oxford lead by three lengths at the winning post. The total weight of the Oxford crew was 1,477 pounds, that of the Cambridge being 1,414. The Cable dispatch says: "The Oxford men are wild for a race with Harvard, and will offer any terms to get a match." It is rather late, however, to make any arrangements for this year, and there is, therefore, very little probability that any such match will be made.

In this connection it occurs to us that we should like to witness a race between the Harvard crew and one from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Boat exercise is, at certain seasons of the year, a regular part of the midshipman's education, and we believe they also have races among themselves. We think it might benefit "our future admirals" to be compelled to contend, on their own peculiar element, with the undergraduates of an institution which, like Harvard, has so often carried off the champion colors. We do not know whether it would be possible to arrange the preliminaries of such a match so that it would be satisfactory to all parties; but, if it can be made, we should like to see it.

THE HAVRE International Maritime Exhibition, in regard to the propriety of sending representatives to which there was a good deal of debate in our Congress, is to open on the first of June. The classes embrace everything relating to the construction, fitting, preservation, and navigation of ships and steam vessels. Models of lighthouses, port and harbor constructions, signals, diving and salvage apparatus, appliances for loading and unloading vessels. Indeed, no matter that can add to the completeness and comfort of a ship, whether for the purposes of war, common passenger trade, or fishing operation, seem to have been omitted in the programme published by the committee.

BREVET Brigadier-General H. H. WELLS, who has recently been appointed Governor of Virginia, is a native of Michigan, and during the latter part of the war was, for a long time, on duty at Alexandria, as Provost Marshal.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, has been granted Assistant Surgeon E. J. Darken, U. S. Army, to take effect upon the completion of the duty assigned him in paragraph 2, of Special Orders No. 70, current series, from District Headquarters.



## THE ARMY.

D. J. CURTIS, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been tried before a military commission which convened at Atlanta, Ga., charged with "malfeasance in office." The commission found the accused guilty, and sentenced him "to be dismissed the service of the United States; to pay to the United States a fine of three hundred dollars, and to be confined at such place as the major-general commanding may direct for the period of six months, and to be confined after expiration of said sentence until said fine shall be paid, not to exceed six months." Major-General Meade, commanding the Third Military District, makes the following remarks on the case:

The proceedings and findings in the case of D. J. Curtis, agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, are approved. A military commission having no power to dismiss from the service of the United States, so much of the sentence as relates to dismissal is disapproved. [See *Holt's Digest*, page 143 (4)]. The remainder of the sentence is confirmed, and will be carried into effect. Fort Pulaski, Ga., is designated as the place of confinement, to which point the prisoner will be sent under a suitable guard, with a copy of this order.

BREVET Major-General Schofield, on the 30th ult., issued the following order:

I. By an order issued from these Headquarters, on the 2d day of April, 1867, all elections, for state, county and municipal officers in Virginia, having been suspended until the registration prescribed by Act of Congress should be completed; and it having been found expedient to continue said suspension of elections, whereby certain elective offices have become vacant by expiration of terms of service; and, some of the officers whose terms have expired, being ineligible for re-election, appointments will be made by the commanding general, as soon as suitable persons can be selected, to fill all such vacancies.

II. Military commissioners will report, without unnecessary delay, the names of all elective officers whose legal terms have expired, stating whether such officers are eligible for re-election, and if ineligible, they will also forward the names of suitable persons to fill the vacancies, accompanied with satisfactory evidence of character and qualifications. Petitions from citizens, registered voters, for the appointment of any person to office will, in like manner, be forwarded by the military commissioners, with endorsement as to character and qualifications.

III. All officers will continue to act after the expiration of their official terms, as required by existing laws, until their successors are qualified.

BREVET Major-General Canby, commanding the Second Military District, has issued the following order relative to the relief of the poor in his command:

I. Representations having been made that the proper municipal authorities have, in some instances, refused or failed to make an impartial application of the means under their control for the relief of the poor: It is ordered,

That all district, county, or other municipal officers, having the care of the poor or the disbursement of public moneys appropriated to the benefit of the poor, shall provide for all proper objects of public charity, without regard to color or race, to the extent of the means under their control or of the authority with which they are invested; and, to the end that the means of relief provided by municipal laws, or by military orders, or by the Government, may be more immediately and efficiently applied, this subject is placed under the general supervision of post commanders, to whom the reports required by General Orders from these headquarters, No. 164, 1867 (paragraph III, section 7), will hereafter be made by the commissioners, overseers or wardens of the poor.

II. On the application of the Governor of North Carolina for a modification of so much of General Orders No. 164 as directs that the proceeds of licenses for the sale of liquors, etc., be devoted to the support of the poor, it is ordered that whenever the wardens or other authorities charged with the care of the poor in any city, county or town, in the State of North Carolina, shall certify that ample provision for their support has been made, and that the proceeds of the licenses as aforesaid are not needed, it shall be the duty of the post commander to direct that the proceeds of licenses granted by the State for the retail of spirituous liquors, within the jurisdiction of the said wardens, be paid into the treasury of the State to the credit of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

III. In like manner, post commanders throughout this military district, upon satisfactory evidence that the poor in any city or town within the limits of their posts have been properly provided for, will authorize the proceeds of licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors granted by said city or town to be paid into the city or town treasury; but in all cases the proceeds or fines, except the amounts adjudged to informers, and the forfeitures imposed, will still be devoted, as directed by said General Orders 164, to the support of the poor.

IV. To secure a more perfect enforcement of the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders No. 164 1867, and to remove some doubts as to the construction of the sixth section of that paragraph, the civil courts of the State of North Carolina and South Carolina are invested with jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of that paragraph, as well for the violation of military orders as of the local police regulations; and upon conviction, to enforce the summary remedies therein provided for.

BREVET Major-General Gillem has issued an order, directing that all civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department, in the Fourth Military District, except those of the depots at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Little Rock, Arkansas, and those pertaining to the cemeterial operations in the district, be forthwith discharged.

BREVET Major-General Schofield, commanding the First Military District, has issued the following order:

It having been reported to these headquarters that numerous cases have occurred and are daily occurring of violation of State laws regulating hunting, the attention of all concerned is called to the provisions of sections 1 to 6 inclusive of chapter 101, Code of Virginia, and an act amendatory of the fourth section thereof, entitled "An act to prevent and punish unlawful hunting," passed February 20, 1866, which provides that "if any person shall hunt, shoot, or range, with or without dogs, on the lands of another, without the consent of the owner or tenant of such lands, or shoot along any public road, or in the streets of any town or village, in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, or shall fish or fowl on the lands or in the water-courses comprehended in the survey of any proprietor, he shall be deemed guilty of trespass," etc. These laws, just and necessary at all times, are peculiarly so in the present impoverished condition of the State, when agricultural interests will suffer by the destruction of crops in fields which are hunted and ranged over by idle and irresponsible parties. In view of these facts, all officers, civil and military, in this district, are enjoined to take such measures as will insure the faithful observance of these laws, and prevent, in future, all illegal hunting, ranging, fowling and fishing within the limits of their respective jurisdictions and secure the prompt arrest and punishment of all offenders.

This order will remain in force until the first day of October next.

All civil magistrates and military commissioners will take measures to have this order disseminated, and made known to the public.

BREVET Major-General Schofield, on the 4th inst., issued the following order, appointing a Governor of Virginia:

The office of Governor of Virginia having become vacant by expiration of the term of service of his Excellency, Francis H. Pierpont, and the governor being ineligible to the same office for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected, His Excellency Henry H. Wells, has this day been appointed Governor of Virginia, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

BREVET Major-General Canby, commanding the Second Military District, has issued the following order:

The Ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, convened in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," entitled "An ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the courts of this State," which was ratified in said Convention on the 17th day of March, 1868, and which is herewith published, is hereby approved, and will have the force of law in said State until the question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by said Convention, by the people of said State, shall have been determined by an election held in the manner prescribed by law, and, in the event of the rejection thereof, for the further period of thirty days: *Provided*, that the terms of said ordinance shall not be held to apply to or conflict with any agricultural or labor lien guaranteed by any law of said State, enacted subsequently to the organization of the provisional government of said State, under the President's proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, or by any military orders from these headquarters, now in force. *And provided further*, that all proceedings in any court of North Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investments of the funds of minor heirs or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late Rebel government, or the securities of the State of North Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on war against the Government of the United States, shall, as now, be suspended until the question of the validity of such investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States, or by national legislation. And nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the ordinance herewith published, shall be held to bar or hinder any legal proceedings in behalf of any minor heir, female, or insane person, respecting trust estate, property or interests in the hands of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, commissioners, masters or clerks of equity courts, and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

[To the above is annexed a copy of the ordinance, respecting the jurisdiction of the courts of that State, passed by the State Convention.]

At Toulon, France, an old sailor left some property to be given as a prize to the most virtuous girl in that town, which was to serve as her dowry, and that she should wed the honestest sailor. The Mayor was to find the virtuous girl, and the admiral of the port the honest mariner. This year, however, the prizes have been duly awarded, but, on presentation, the Jack Tar did not come up to the young lady's expectations. So the matter remains unsettled.

The following confirmations have been made in the Revenue Marine Service: John G. Bond, to be captain, Joseph R. Kelso, Frederick M. Mungen, M. G. Woodward, and H. L. Bennett, to be second lieutenants, and Walter Walton, William C. Conlon, and Richard Canfield to be third lieutenants, and Levi Colt, to be chief engineer; George W. Bailey and Charles A. Abbey to be first lieutenants in the revenue cutter service.

## EARLY ARMY HISTORY.

## THIRD PAPER.

UPON the conclusion of the disastrous campaign sketched in the last paper, St. Clair, upon an intimation from Washington to that effect, resigned his commission as General-in-Chief of the Army. Wayne was appointed in his stead; and preparations were immediately set on foot for another and more powerful Indian campaign. Four brigadier-generals were authorized by law; and a novel system was introduced by adopting the legionary organization. A legion was to consist of 5,120 men, to be under a "legionary general;" this was divided into four "sub-legions," each under a "sub-legionary general." This system, however, in a few years, fell into disuse, and brigades and divisions—from which it differed only in name—were re-adopted. Every effort was made to raise the new regiments, and to fill up the old ones as soon as possible; but the small rate of pay—three dollars per month—was no tempting allurement to engage in so laborious and hazardous a service; and those who did enlist were mostly of very inferior quality. In December, Wayne established a camp of rendezvous on the Ohio, about seventy miles below Pittsburg, and in April moved by water to a camp of instruction near Cincinnati; where a strict system of discipline was practised until October, when, in company with about 1,000 mounted men from Kentucky, he marched into the interior, and near the scene of St. Clair's disaster, took up a strong position, which was called Fort Greenville. Owing to the lateness of the season further operations were suspended, and the Kentucky men permitted to return to their homes. Wayne's force now consisted of 2,600 Regulars. In November of that year—1793—he pushed forward a detachment to the ground of St. Clair's defeat, and established there Fort Recovery. To these operations the Indians offered no decided opposition, except to attack a provision convoy, consisting of two officers and ninety men; in which attack both of the officers and thirteen men were killed. On the 29th of June, Fort Recovery was attacked by about 1,000 warriors, led on by the celebrated chief Little Turtle, assisted by the British. Although at first repulsed, the savages rallied and kept up the attack throughout that and the following day. The defence was most gallantly conducted by Major McMahon and 130 men. Major McMahon with several other officers and 19 men were killed, and 30 wounded. The assailants lost severely. In July, General Charles Scott, with about 1,600 mounted riflemen from Kentucky, joined Wayne at Fort Greenville, and a few days afterward the whole Army moved forward, and established another post at the junction of the Anglaise with the Maumee. While constructing this post, called Fort Defiance, Wayne collected such information with respect to the Indians, their intentions, and the aid which they expected to receive from the British, as caused him to move forward and settle the matter at once. Accordingly on the 15th of August, he advanced down the river, and on the 18th, arrived within a few miles of Fort Miami, a post still held by the British within our territory, and was the base of operations for the savages and their perfidious allies. Here he threw up a slight work, called Fort Deposit, wherein to secure his heavy baggage during the conflicts which he expected soon to take place.

On the 20th, the baggage being secured, the whole Army moved down the north bank of the Maumee. The arrangement of the troops and their order of march attested Wayne's ability as a general. The advance soon received a deadly fire from the enemy, who were concealed in the woods which extended several miles back from the river, and also a considerable distance in front. This wood was filled with fallen timber, the effects of a tornado, which afforded the enemy an excellent shelter. While, at the same time, it prevented Wayne's mounted force from acting effectively. The latter were therefore ordered to make a detour to the left, and envelop the right flank of the enemy's line. At the same time the first line—composed of the regulars—was ordered to charge with the bayonet, rout the enemy from his covert, and, when at close quarters, deliver a fire, and then follow them up so closely as to prevent them from re-loading. Simultaneously the second line was ordered forward to the support of the first; but such was the impetuosity of the charge of the first line, that the enemy were driven from their natural defences in so short a period that the second line could not come up in time to participate; nor was the mounted force able to gain, in time, their position on the flank of the enemy. The enemy were driven, in the course of an hour, about two miles, through the thick woods, which afforded them every possible advantage in their mode of fighting. Finally, when almost under the guns of the British fort, they were forced to take to precipitate flight, leaving upon the ground a great number slain. Their number, from the best authority, was about 2,000; that of the troops actually engaged against them, was less than 900. Of these 33 were killed and 100 wounded. The Army remained several days in the vicinity of its victory, destroying the crops of the Indians and despoiling their villages; after which it proceeded to the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, where another strong post was erected, named Fort Wayne. During this time the Army suffered severely from sickness and want of provisions, and the Volunteers becoming discontented were sent home. The remainder, after leaving suitable garrisons in the stockades, returned to Fort Greenville.

The Indians becoming awakened to the deceptions which the British were practising upon them and perceiving the determination of the Americans to maintain their line of posts and protect their settlements, made up their minds to sue for peace. Accordingly a treaty was made with them, by which they agreed to relinquish all claim to the territory east of a line drawn from a point on Lake Erie—where Cleveland now stands—curving around to the westward and terminating on the Ohio at the mouth of the Kentucky. By subsequent treaties with the southern tribes, this line was extended from this point through Kentucky, Tennessee, and on to the mouth of the St. Mary's, in Georgia. Stringent



laws were enacted by Congress forbidding white men from trespassing beyond this line, and for restricting their intercourse with the Indians on the border. About this time a treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by Jay, forced that power to relinquish the posts so wrongfully held by it within our territory. This root of evil being thus cut off, and the troops judiciously established in posts along the line, peace was maintained until 1811—a period of seventeen years.

It is unjust to leave the sketch of this war without remark upon the two principal figures, St. Clair and Wayne. Obloquy and reproach has been the portion of one, while glory and renown was the reward of the other. The first exaggerated and unjust, the latter merited and proper. St. Clair received his appointment in March; had to raise and organize his Army from the raw material, arm them as best he could, collect his supplies at a remote point, and before the close of Autumn was expected to penetrate far into a difficult and unknown region, fight the enemy, and establish his line of posts. Every dispatch from the Secretary of War urged him to haste. He did not have the time or the means of putting his force in a proper condition for the work he had to do. In this condition, forced into the wilderness, he was defeated and routed. A misfortune for which he was in no way to blame. Wayne was appointed to do the work thus left unaccomplished. The Regular force was increased, and he was instructed to spare no means to bring his troops to a thorough state of efficiency; and he occupied two years in disciplining them. The posts already established by St. Clair, enabled him to establish his base of supplies well into the heart of the Indian country. The time granted him for preparation enabled him to learn the characters of his principal officers, and his measures were not therefore thwarted by a capious second in command. With these advantages he met the enemy and was victorious. Instead of prolonged hostilities, a long and prosperous peace was secured for the frontiers.

The ensuing peace of seventeen years was not one of inactivity, in a military point of view. Besides guarding the frontiers, extensive explorations were made—even to the distant shores of the Pacific. Armories and arsenals were established, and stocked with arms, ammunition and equipments. A system of harbor defenses commenced and prosecuted. The Military Academy was established. Rules and regulations were compiled. A more perfect system of tactics adopted. And, throughout the whole, a more complete and permanent organization of the different branches of the Military establishment provided for. All of which, in turn, deserve brief notice. Congress, in the meanwhile, was unusually prolific in military legislation; and it is difficult to follow, with any degree of clearness, the enactments and repeals of that period.

Revolution in France had placed her government in the hands of fanatics and demons. This nation—our former friend and ally—now became our enemy by setting up claims inconsistent with our rights as a sovereign nation. At this time she was engaged at war with England, and claimed the right, in defiance of our laws, and with contempt of our remonstrances, of fitting out cruisers in our ports. She studiously insulted our ministers abroad, and sent envoys who did the same to our authorities at home. She contemned our neutrality by making captures within our waters, and committed spoliation upon our commerce. Politics ran high in our own country and many of our people became smitten with the French Republican mania. Jefferson had arrayed himself against the administration of Washington, and formed a new party. France was encouraged in her course, and war with that power appeared imminent. On the other hand England, hard put to it for seamen to man her navy against France, searched our vessels on the high seas, and impressed therefrom our seamen. She seized and confiscated the property of our citizens, under pretenses set up for the occasion, and, in common with her enemy, violated our neutrality by making prizes within our waters.

Under these circumstances the position of the United States was truly helpless and humiliating. Determined that this condition should not always exist, measures were then commenced which, growing and maturing from year to year, have ever since relieved us from such helplessness.

Washington pointed out this course to Congress by saying: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by a reputation for weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

In pursuance of this sound advice Congress enacted that the principal harbors upon our Atlantic coast should be fortified. From this commencement has resulted what is known as our *System of Coast Defence*, a system—quoting the language of General Totten, the late able Chief Engineer—"due to the three distinct epochs," namely:

1. Those that grew out of the political agitations attending the French Revolution of 1789, and the wars consequent thereon. As all the principal harbors had to be protected at once, the contracted fiscal means of the country required that the works should be small; and they were also, generally of a temporary character; but they proved sufficient. France then a weak naval power, was moreover fully occupied at home, and in pressing her continental campaigns.

2. On the approach of the war of 1812, the obvious inadequacy of existing forts, led to large appropriations for fortifications; so that when the war broke out, there was not a town of any magnitude upon the coast, not provided with one or more batteries. Every place within reach of an enemy's marauding expeditions, called for this kind of protection; and there is no doubt that the defenses supplied, saved the country from great losses. These defenses of the *second system* were also small and weak; and built, for the sake of present economy, of cheap material and workmanship, were very perishable. The Government, aware of this weakness, called out to

their support during the war, vast bodies of militia at an enormous expense—covering these troops with extensive lines of field works.

3. The war with England being over, the Government promptly entered upon a *permanent system* of coast defence; and, to this end, constituted a board of engineers, with instructions to make examinations and plans, subject to the revisions of the chief engineer, and the sanction of the Secretary of War. And it is this, the *third system*, that has been ever since 1816, in the course of execution, and is now well advanced.

Under the first system—about forty works, of greater or less magnitude, were erected; and to these were added, of the second class, about an equal number, including several on the Northern Lakes and on the Gulf of Mexico. Of the works of the two first systems, forty-two were adopted as part of the *permanent system*, and have been kept in repair and enlarged. The new works of the *permanent system*—twenty-six of which are completed, sufficient for armament and garrison—are mostly extensive and powerful structures, embracing all the improvements in the art of fortifications up to a recent period—a period, however, which does not include the introduction of iron-clads. These works are intended for an armament of about 7,000 pieces of heavy ordnance, half of which are now in position.

The expense of erecting these structures has been about twenty-eight million dollars; and that of their armament, as far as completed, about six million—sums comparatively small, when it is considered that the object to be accomplished is the security of our harbors, with their cities and shipping, and their billions of wealth.

In addition to all of the foregoing, the Engineer Bureau has now commenced, and projected for commencement, 140 others; intended for an armament of about 8,000 pieces.

How far the introduction of iron-clads into modern warfare will affect or modify the present system of fortifications, is a question yet undecided. It is evident however that the age of masonry for fortifications is past; and soon our present works will be looked upon as the traveller looks upon the old feudal castles of the Rhine.

ASTORIA.

#### REMINISCENCE OF A CRUISE IN THE OHIO.

WHILE Admiral Farragut, with his well-appointed fleet, is visiting and enjoying the hospitalities of the principal seaports of the Mediterranean in a manner never before experienced by our naval officers, the following reminiscence of the cruise of the *Ohio*, ship-of-the-line, in those waters in 1838, taken from an unpublished journal of the late Lieutenant R. L. Browning, U. S. N., written while serving on the *Ohio* under Captain Jos. Smith, will be read with interest:

LEGHORN.

We arrived at this great seaport of Tuscany on the 25th of June, and anchored three miles from shore.

On arriving here, we expected to visit Florence, but the commodore (Hull) would allow but six days for all of us to do it in. This time being too short to divide, none would go from the wardroom, because no one would say he would go to the exclusion of others, for all wished to go. We all visited Pisa, however.

The commodore visited the governor, accompanied only by Lieutenant S. W. Godon and P. M. Poindexter. As he would not let all of us go to Florence by half at a time, we would not go with him to the governor's, unless he ordered us to do so. He told the governor that he was accompanied by so few of his officers, in consequence of so many having gone to Florence. The governor, in a few hours after, called on Mrs. Hull, who, in the course of conversation, told him that none of the officers had gone to Florence, not knowing what the commodore had told him. When the commodore ascertained that he had been exposed in his falsehood, he exclaimed to Godon that the governor must think him "a damned old liar."

The commodore invited the Grand Duke to visit the ship, and promised the governor to wait a week longer for him, if he would come, although he refused to wait two days longer to allow all his officers time to visit Florence in their turn. But he said to Mr. Godon, when he got aboard, that "he did not wish the Grand Duke to come; if he did come, it would cost him money." Though the commodore is wealthy, he is miserly.

But the commodore saved the few bottles of wine it might have cost him, by the Grand Duke not being able at that time to visit the ship. To show, however, that he had the best disposition to do so, and to show his respect for the United States, he sent two of his daughters and the Duchess Dowager to pay the visit in his stead. The princesses, grand-daughters to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony, and the Duchess Dowager, daughter of the latter monarch, and widow of the late Grand Duke, the monarch of Tuscany, left Florence for Leghorn for that purpose—a distance of seventy miles. The princesses, not being able to reach here the first day (July 2d), stopped at Pisa, and sent a courier in advance to the governor of Leghorn, the Marquis of Spargnorch, to advise him of their approach, and directing him to inform the American commodore that they would visit the ship at two o'clock P. M. On the morning of the 3d, the governor sent an officer to inform the commodore of the intention of the royal family of Tuscany.

The commodore returned for an answer, "If they come, I shall be glad to see the ladies, but I shall sail as soon as I have a wind." Lieutenant Godon said: "But, commodore, you sent word to the Grand Duke that you would wait for him until Saturday, and this is only Wednesday." "I know I did," said the commodore; "but I did not want him to come. If he comes it will cost me money."

This uncourteous answer to princesses sent on a State visit that the monarch could not accept, can only be

equalled by the sequel of the story. In the afternoon a light breeze sprang up, and the ship was got under way, and stood out of the harbor.

In the meantime, the princesses had arrived at Leghorn, and set out without delay to come on board the *Ohio*—the uncourteous message of the commodore not having been delivered to them. But before they could reach the ship she was standing off before the wind with all her canvas spread. They then pulled aboard a Danish frigate that was in port; and, after remaining there some time, they saw the *Ohio* nearly becalmed, and resolved to pull out to her, she being about twelve miles out, a great deal further than they thought.

As soon as the boat was seen with ladies in it, and an officer standing in the bows bearing the royal pennant of Tuscany, it was known the princesses were accomplishing their visit, despite of our trying to sneak off.

They got on board about sundown, accompanied by the governor of Leghorn and a few other officers. After dark all the decks were lighted up, and they were shown through the ship. The Duchess Dowager apologized for following us to sea, and regretted that her courier had not arrived in time to inform us of her intended visit. By this it was clearly shown that the answer of the commodore had not been reported to her.

The princesses are of easy and gentle manners, speak French, German, English, and Italian, and had a smile and a word for all that approached them.

The governor asked me for a piece of bread, and I took him into the cabin to get it for him. He told me he wanted it for the princesses to eat as they returned home. I gave him the bread, but assured him they would have no use for it, for a collation would be served for them before they left. He said they had had nothing to eat since morning, having been in the boat the greater part of the day, and he would put a loaf in his pocket at all events—upon the principle that a "bird in hand, etc."—and did so.

To insure the spreading of a collation for them, I told Mrs. Hull that the princesses were complaining of hunger, having fasted all day. She made an exclamation of astonishment, and said we would go into the cabin soon. We did go in, but no repast made its appearance. Some stale cake, made seven months before in the United States, was handed round once, taken, tasted, but not eaten; wine was also handed, but the people in this country do not drink strong wines, and it was not tasted. Probably they awaited the meats and bread and butter I told the governor would be forthcoming.

After remaining on board about an hour and a half, they were permitted to depart without having had "turkey said to them once."

We of the wardroom felt exceedingly mortified when we saw them leave the ship hungry, and with a long row before them before they could reach the shore, which would take them till one o'clock at night. A hard official visit that!

As they pulled from the ship we mounted the rigging and gave them three cheers, which the boat's crew returned, and then we saluted them with twenty-one guns. The *Cyane*, about two miles distant, did the same.

These compliments cost the commodore nothing, but a supper would.

As the royal family returned to the shore it came on to blow, and they nearly perished. When the Grand Duke heard of it, he hastened to Leghorn much incensed, and reprimanded the governor for not informing the commodore that his family intended to visit the ship. The governor proved he had done so. Then his sovereign censured him still more for going on board under such circumstances. The exposure in the boat and the displeasure of his prince caused the death of the marquis and some of the officers of their boat. The princesses nearly perished also, being thinly clothed for a July visit, and the squall that tossed their frail bark came from the snows of the Apennines, cold and chilly; but the carpet of the boat was wrapped round them to protect them from the pelting rain. No wonder the Grand Duke was wroth!

GENERAL Halleck has issued an order directing that Batteries E and G, Second Artillery, shall be ready to move for Alaska on the 1st of April, and that Battery F shall be ready to move on the 1st of May. The stations and officers of these batteries at present are as follows: Battery E, Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory; Captain C. H. Pierce commanding battery and post; First Lieutenant J. H. Smith (brevet captain) and F. M. Ring, Second Lieutenants E. P. Murphy and Wm. P. Lord on duty with battery. Ordered to take post at Wrangell and Tongass Islands, Alaska. Battery F, Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory; Captain S. N. Benjamin (brevet lieutenant-colonel) on duty at West Point; First Lieutenant John McGilvray (brevet major) commanding battery; First Lieutenant E. De Meulen and Second Lieutenants M. Crawford, Jr., and John H. Gifford on duty with battery. The following batteries have also been ordered to move on May 1st, to take post at point or points to be designated hereafter: Battery G, Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.; Captain James Thompson (brevet major) on leave of absence; First Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins commanding battery; First Lieutenant James L. Mast and Second Lieutenant John A. Campbell on duty with battery. Ordered to take post at Kenai, Cook's Inlet, Alaska.

THE following is a transcript from the register of officers at Headquarters Fifth Military District for the week ending March 29, 1868: Acting Assistant Surgeon E. B. Braman, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. C. Markley, Forty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant John S. Allanson, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant James Callahan, Fourth Cavalry, brevet major; Second Lieutenant George W. Roby, First Infantry; First Lieutenant William Hawley, Twentieth Infantry; Captain J. C. Bates, Twentieth Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel.



# GENERAL THOMAS AND EMORY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial has recently had an opportunity of conversing very freely with the President, and has sent to that paper a report of His Excellency's views on various subjects. The following is what Mr. Johnson says about Generals Thomas and Emory.

## "AD INTERIM THOMAS."

Much of the conversation last evening related to the testimony already adduced on behalf of the prosecution. I remarked to the President that they hadn't yet shown that General Thomas spoke from any authority from him when he talked of using force to eject Stanton. "No," said he, "and they won't show it either. On the contrary, it will appear, before the trial is over, that I warned him to be very careful how he proceeded, as I wanted everything done quietly and peacefully, for no other purpose than to test the validity of the Tenure-of-Office-law. Thomas seems to be a queer old gentleman," continued the President. "He has acted very strangely in parts of this matter. But the fact is he got a little refreshed over his appointment at first. You know how it is with these military men—how much style they like to put on, and how much fuss they like to make, and how they like to show their authority. Well, Thomas felt very big when he got to be Secretary of War. Stanton had treated him pretty sharply on some occasions, and here, he thought, was a good chance for him to show himself a bigger man than Stanton. He felt his importance that day very much, and was so much elated that he ran around telling everybody what he would do. Well, now if he meant to do anything very bad, he wouldn't have talked so freely about it. Men generally don't mean what they say when they brag as much as he did. But so far from my authorizing him to use force, I sent for him that morning, while his appointment was being made out, and talked to him in this very room, to caution him to proceed quietly. When his commission and Stanton's removal were made out, I put them down on the table here, and I said to him: 'Now, this thing must be done very carefully and very regularly. Here is your commission, and here is Stanton's removal. You'll keep this and show it to Stanton. He (Stanton) will get the notice of his removal. You had better take somebody with you when you go to the War Office, to use as a witness in case there is any trouble.' He went over to the War Office and talked to Stanton, and came back to me in a few minutes very much rejoiced. He said that he had seen Stanton, that it was all right, and that he would get possession of the War Office just as soon as Stanton could pack up his papers. He felt that he was Secretary of War and a member of the Cabinet, and all that; and I never saw a man more elated over a position in my life. But the first thing he knew, Stanton had reconsidered his determination to pack up and leave, and the next time he called at the War Office the trouble began. However, the whole thing will be cleared up as the trial progresses. It will be shown that I not only didn't authorize Thomas to use either threats or force, but that in fact I warned him against both, and told him to proceed cautiously and quietly; and in presence of a witness. Of course they can't hold me responsible either for what General Thomas said or for what he did, independent of my orders. Suppose I ordered Thomas to go to New York on business, and that he went down to the railroad depot with a company of soldiers and seized a train to take him there, would I be responsible for that act simply because I had ordered him to New York? Certainly not; and neither am I responsible for what he did or said outside of my orders in the matter of the War Office."

Further on in the conversation the President expressed disappointment and regret in the appointment of Thomas; but he thought all the trouble arose from the fact that Thomas got "refreshed" over his promotion, and felt so big at the idea of being above everybody else in the Army that he hardly knew how to contain himself. He thought that the fact of his being found at a masked ball, that night, explained a good deal of it, and was itself an explanation of Thomas' "elated" condition.

## GENERAL EMORY'S TESTIMONY.

I asked the President if he had read the testimony of General Emory, given that day (Thursday). Yes, he said he had just finished the reading of it in the afternoon paper, as I came in. "Well, what do you think of it?" said I, adding that Emory seemed to have considered himself a very important person in the conspiracy, and one to whose patriotism and integrity the country was much indebted. "Yes," said the President, "and there's where he makes a great mistake. He talks as if I had sent for him to advise with him, and to discuss constitutional questions with him, when I did nothing of the kind. If I had been in need of a constitutional adviser, I'd have sent for somebody else. The reason I sent for him was this: I was told that morning, on very good authority, which I could not well disregard, that important changes and movements in the troops about Washington had been going on without my knowledge or advice. I had been told that Stanton had been giving orders, as if to get ready for a disturbance here, which he seemed to anticipate, and during which he proposed to make an easy matter for somebody else to step in and get possession of the Government. I didn't know how much truth there was in it; but Secretary Welles had called on me and insisted that I should take some notice of the matter. So I sent for Emory and questioned him about the disposition of troops here, merely to find out if these changes had been made; and if so, by whose authority. He over-estimated his own importance, and thought I wanted to consult him on another subject and discuss constitutional questions with him. When Secretary Welles is called to the stand, he will very readily explain why I sent for Emory. As to the other conversation with me, which Emory details, it had nothing to do with the trial at all. He speaks of himself as objecting, in a very patriotic way, to the Maryland Militia because they wore a gray uniform. He introduced that subject him-

self. I never asked him a word about it. But he makes it appear that I wanted to use the Militia of Maryland for some purpose or other. I never made a suggestion of the kind to him. Here again he would make me appear as taking him for one of my confidential advisers, which I never had the remotest idea of doing. My object that time was to find out how many troops there were in the department, and to know whether the colored troops who were about the city couldn't be replaced with white troops. I thought it best, after the war we had gone through, that white troops should be here instead of black ones. This is the seat of Government, and foreigners are coming here all the time. If they saw none but black troops here they might get the idea that the Rebellion was put down by them alone and that they were on duty here because they were better troops than the whites. I have no prejudice against negro soldiers at all, but I thought if white troops were to be had they would be better than black ones for the garrison of Washington; that's all. And out of that little matter Gen. Emory, without stating the real object of his conversation with me, makes a big story about gray uniforms and Rebel Militia."

## AN ILLUSTRIOUS CLAIMANT.

UNDER the above heading the New York Tribune publishes a communication, calling attention to the claims of the widow of Lieutenant Smith, Third U. S. Artillery. The claim seems to be a just one, and we give below the letter in full, which will be found of interest to readers of the Navy as well as the Army.

SIR:—During the session of 1865-6, Senator Foster, of Connecticut, presented to the Senate the memorial of Mrs. Lizzie R. Smith, widow of the late Lieutenant R. H. Smith, Third U. S. Artillery, praying to be reimbursed in the comparatively trivial sum of \$3,468, for baggage and other property actually lost by her deceased husband (along with his life) in the month of December, 1853, while proceeding to California with his regiment, on board the ill-fated steamer *San Francisco*. This memorial was clearly just, the troops having been sent to sea in an untried ship; and Colonel Gates, who was in command, and therefore representing the United States, having behaved—to use the mildest possible language—with the most frightful inefficiency. The amount claimed by Mrs. Smith—or, rather, by Senator Foster on her behalf—was based on a schedule exhibiting the exact cost of such baggage and camp furniture as Lieutenant Smith had with him—his family, consisting of the present widow and her two daughters, then infants, being prepared to follow him to California in the next steamer, and there to settle for some years.

This memorial, strongly urged by Vice-President Foster, was referred in ordinary course of business to the Committee on Claims, from which it was soon after returned to the Senate by Mr. Williams of Oregon, with an adverse report, based on an allegation—we suppose a true one—that many of the articles lost did not strictly or technically belong to an officer's "military equipment." Some of the baggage, no doubt, was not any essential or professional part of an officer's "equipment;" but would, nevertheless, prove indispensable to an officer's young wife and two infant children, when removing from their home in a settled State, and going to reside in such a comparative wilderness as California then was. This was the view argued by Vice-President Foster before the Senate on the reception of the adverse report from the Committee on Claims; and, under pressure of the obvious justice of the case, and a strong speech from Senator Van Winkle, the claim of Mrs. Lizzie R. Smith for \$3,468 was unanimously passed by the Senate during the session of 1867.

In the House of Representatives, however, the claim again foundered, almost as suddenly and inexplicably as the wretched steamer out of whose wreck it had arisen. Congressman Delano, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, for some cause or other, appeared strongly opposed to it—probably for the same reasons that had previously induced Senator Williams to make an adverse report on the same claim—to wit: General opposition to all demands of this character against the Government; and an insufficient examination of the merits presented in this very striking and peculiar case—a case, let us add, than which not one more strongly appealing to the heart and sense of justice of the American people has ever been presented to Congress since the foundation of our Government. It is a case to strengthen which a long line of illustrious services to the Republic all converge; and when we have stated it fully, the gross injustice of denying to Mrs. Smith reimbursement for property actually lost in the service of the Government, and bidding her eke out support for herself and two children (so far as the national purse is concerned) on a miserable pension of \$175 a year, will, we trust be apparent.

Mrs. Smith is sister of Captain Raymond Rodgers, U. S. Navy, who was fleet captain during Dupont's capture of Port Royal and attack on Charleston; sister of Captain George W. Rodgers, U. S. Navy, who was killed while commanding the Monitor *Catakill* in an attack on Fort Wagner, Morris Island. Her paternal grandfather was Colonel Rodgers, who commanded the famous Maryland line during our Revolutionary war, and being greatly distinguished for his gallantry, and frequently mentioned in General Washington's dispatches. His two sons were also gallant officers, who have carved their names into our history with their swords. The eldest was Commodore John Rodgers, who fired the first gun of the war of 1812, and was for many years the senior officer of our infant Navy. The other son, the claimant's father, was Commodore George W. Rodgers, who, for his special gallantry during the war of 1812, received a sword of honor from his native State, and a gold medal from Congress, accompanied by a vote of thanks. The officer died in command of the Brazilian squadron, having also a diplomatic mission to that country.

Commodore John Rodgers, the claimant's uncle, had two sons, her cousins, whose names and services have become familiar during the recent civil war. One is Commodore John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, who led the attack against both Port Royal and Fort Sumter, also doing distinguished service elsewhere under Admiral Farragut; and the other is Colonel Robert Rodgers, lately commanding the Third Maryland Potomac Infantry, than whom no officer had a finer regiment, or did better service with it, during the recent struggle, having been twice severely wounded. Another brother of the claimant, we should previously have said, Lieutenant Alexander P. Rodgers, Fourth U. S. Infantry, fell mortally wounded while leading the forlorn-hope of his regiment in the storming of Chepultepec; and another brother, who also did good service during the late war, becoming incapacitated for active service in the field, is now retained in the service as military storekeeper. So much for the services rendered to the Republic on the paternal side, through three generations of this claimant's kindred.

On the maternal side, the claimant's grandfather was the famous Commodore Perry, who helped to organize the Navy of our war of Independence. For several months he was a prisoner on board the dreadful Jersey prison ships; and after his discharge, was one of the lieutenants of the *Trumbull* during her action with the *Watt*, one of the hardest-fought naval battles of that contest. The old commodore's five sons, uncles to the claimant, have made the name of a Perry a familiar and illustrious word to all American ears. The eldest, Commodore O. H. Perry, gained the victory on Lake Erie; and along with him in that engagement was his little brother Alexander, a mere boy of ten years old, serving as midshipman and aide. Of the Commodore's services, we need not speak; but it is not so generally known that little Alexander received a ball through his cap, and was subsequently voted the thanks of Congress, and a sword of honor, being, probably the youngest recipient ever known of such national acknowledgments. Another of the five brothers, Commodore M. C. Perry, crowned a long life of naval glory by opening the ports of Japan to American commerce; while two more of the five brothers were commanders under Commodore McDonough in the battle on Lake Champlain.

Thus coming from naval and military stock the most eminent, the claimant presents, through her deceased husband, claims almost equal to her claims of direct descent. Her husband, Lieutenant R. H. Smith, served with distinction through the Mexican war, and was severely wounded at Monterey. His father was a colonel in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a major of the line during the war of Independence.

It is for this claimant, Mrs. Lizzie R. Smith, we now appeal to the justice of Congress. Expecting to follow her husband to California, nearly all their joint worldly goods were on board the *San Francisco* at the time of the wreck; and certainly a pension of \$175 per annum cannot be regarded as so liberal that the claim for property lost in the public service should be overlooked for it. It is in no sense for a national gift that the friends of the claimant are pressing—still less for a national aim. They only ask in her behalf that simple justice may be done to a lady who has greatly suffered in the public interest—widowed while still in the early prime of youth, and deprived of nearly all her property by the culpable carelessness of Government in sending troops to sea in an untried vessel, insufficiently supplied with boats, and under a colonel who proved himself, in the hour of danger, most signally and shamefully incompetent. Scores of other claims, far less worthy, have been favorably acted upon by Congress; and we trust that even his heavy labors connected with the impeachment of Andrew Johnson may not be allowed by Mr. Bingham to interfere with his present and pressing duty as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, to bring this case before Congress in a manner that will secure their just rights to this widow and her orphans, who, in any other country but our own, would be adopted by the Government, and placed upon the civil list, in view of the great services and sacrifices which their claims embody. ST. ALDEGONDE.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1868.

## CULTIVATION OF GARDENS.

GENERAL Grant, on the 4th inst, issued the following order (General Orders No. 18), directing the cultivation of gardens at the various posts of the Army:

I. Commanding officers of posts, at or near which suitable public lands are available, will set aside for company or post gardens such extent of these lands as may be necessary for the production of vegetables for the command, and will cause the same to be duly cultivated by the garrison, and such varieties and quantities of vegetables to be raised as may be necessary for the subsistence or health of the troops.

II. On requisitions from company or post commanders, approved by the commanding officer of the department or division, the Subsistence Department is authorized to procure for sale to such company or post, seed potatoes, garden seeds and agricultural implements necessary for establishing, cultivating and perpetuating company or post gardens. Payment to the Subsistence Department for these articles, at cost price, will be made from the company or post fund.

III. The commissary general of subsistence will give to the officers of his department the necessary instructions for the purchase and distribution of seeds and agricultural implements.

IV. If in changes of station a company or garrison is succeeded by another, the latter will succeed to the garden of the former, reimbursing the fund of the former for its actual expenditures for seeds, agricultural implements, etc.

V. Commanders of divisions and departments are charged with the execution of this order. They will give such detailed instructions as may be necessary for



carrying it into effect, and for the proper distribution of products of gardens among those entitled to them. Surplus products may be sold, and the proceeds credited to the post fund, or divided among the company funds of the garrison, whichever may have borne the expense of the cultivation.

#### BREECH-LOADERS IN FRANCE.

In using the Chassepot gun, the French have found that in cold weather, the india-rubber which acts as a gas check becomes quite hard, so that it is frequently necessary to fire two or three rounds of blank cartridges to warm the rubber up and make it act before using the rifle to fire at a mark. It is now generally understood, that this arm will be altered so as to use metallic instead of paper cartridges. In speaking on this subject the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

The rumors which have lately been in circulation as to the "break down" of the Chassepot rifle are probably exaggerated, and, on examination, will be found to be based on the change which the French authorities are said to contemplate in the ammunition for the arm—such change necessitating, at the same time, certain minor alterations in the arm itself. In short, we believe, what is proposed is to substitute for the present gauze-covered paper cartridge, a central fire metallic cartridge, of a pattern closely resembling that in use in this country. There will be no difficulty in doing this; and such a change, which will add immensely to the efficiency of the arm, can hardly be regarded as a break down of the rifle. It is, however, an admission of the failure of the system of which the Chassepot rifle is an exponent—that system which takes its root in the employment of some portion of the breech mechanism of the arm to check the escape of gas, instead of throwing this task upon the cartridge. This is really the fundamental difference between our system and that of the French and to which all other differences are minor or accessory; and the impression has been gradually gaining ground for some time, ever since, indeed, people have seriously faced the breech-loading question, that of the two systems the metallic cartridge system is the one open to the fewest objections. The paper cartridge is much more easily injured by the effects of damp and rough usage, it is not always completely consumed by the discharge of the piece, and the portions which are left in the chamber may seriously obstruct loading. In the event of a misfire, such cartridges can only be extracted with a ramrod, and the thin paper envelope affords no such security against explosion *en masse*, in the event of the accidental ignition of a single cartridge as is obtained with a metallic case. This point is one of immense importance as, in the absence of such security, cartridges containing their own elements of ignition become dangerous. The paper case precludes, moreover, the use of that which seems to be destined to play a very prominent part in the future of breech-loading ammunition—viz., the compressed powder charge. These charges cannot be employed except in a stout case, on account of their liability of being broken up or injured in transport or in the soldier's pouch. Already the French have tried such charges, and abandoned them for this very reason. Recent experiments in this country, on the other hand, have gone to establish, not only the very great advantages which must result from the adoption of compressed powder—notably, reduction in length of cartridge (a point of first-rate importance in connection with the introduction of a "small bore" breech-loader), and greater freedom from fouling, but also the feasibility of employing such charges on actual service. Finally, as among the disadvantages of the paper or consuming cartridge system, we must note the liability of all arms on this system to an escape of gas due to wear or to an original want of closeness of joint. In the first case the original fit becomes with each round less close and the gas check less perfect; with a metallic cartridge the gas-check is renewed every round.

The endurance of guns upon this system is, therefore, very much greater than with arms on the opposite system, and the danger to the soldier from an escape of gas is reduced to a minimum. As regards the endurance of arms on this system, we are informed that there are in existence and in daily use at Woolwich, Snider rifles which have fired between 40,000 and 50,000 rounds without renewal or repair. We should like to see the condition of a Chassepot or needle-gun after one-half or one quarter this number of rounds. We have thus several substantial advantages on the side of the metallic cartridge, and it is not surprising that the French should at last have recognized these advantages in the proposed conversion of their Chassepots. The only wonderful thing about it is, that so intelligent and practical a people should not have sooner perceived that such a change was to be desired. What has been represented as a break down of the Chassepot, thus promises to prove the making of the arm and its rehabilitation. The reputation of the gun has long been tottering, and was at no time very great, even in France, where all connected with it has been kept as secret as possible. But when the gun is altered to fire a metallic cartridge, and when a good metallic cartridge—which, indeed, is the soul of any system of breech-loading—has been adopted, the various objections will disappear, and the French will have taken a step which will advance their infantry armament many points beyond that of Prussia, and place it on a level with that of any European nation.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N. Scott, having reported for temporary duty at Headquarters Department of Columbia, under instructions from the general commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, is announced as acting adjutant-general of the above department.

The Headquarters of the District of Kansas and of the Third U. S. Infantry have been ordered to be transferred from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

A FULL trial of the *Ammonocoeus* engines is expected to take place in a few weeks.

The *De Soto*, Commodore Boggs, sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, March 12th, for Venezuela.

The *Canandaigua*, Captain J. H. Strong, is to be recalled from the European Squadron, and no vessel sent to relieve her.

The *Mohican*, Commander Simpson, arrived in San Francisco on February 23d. She will be laid up for repairs of her machinery.

The *Ossipee*, Captain Emmons, was expected, according to our last advices from San Francisco, to leave for a cruise to the Sandwich Islands.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. M. Reber, of the *Lackawanna*, had his foot and ankle crushed in Honolulu some time since by the fall of a horse. He was doing well according to last accounts.

THE *Marblehead*, Commander Fitch, sailed on the 24th ult. for Carthage, from which place she will go to Pensacola and Key West. She was relieved by the *Penobscot*.

THE apprentice ship *Portsmouth* arrived at New York on the 6th inst., from Norfolk. She will take on board a portion of the apprentices of the *Sabine*, as this latter vessel is to be put out of commission.

It is stated that the *New Hampshire*, which is now employed as the receiving ship at the Norfolk Navy-yard, is to be sent to Portsmouth, N. H., to relieve the *Vandalia*, this vessel having been found to be too small.

The *Contocook*, Captain George B. Balch, has arrived at Hampton Roads, and Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff has transferred his flag to her from the *Wampanoag*. The *Contocook* will hereafter be the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The *Acuteuy* sailed on the 8th inst. from Fortress Monroe, for New York. The *Pawnee*, Captain M. B. Woolsey, was to sail from Rio Janeiro on February 26th, for the River Plate. The *Huron*, Lieutenant-Commander Henry Erben, sailed from Bahia, March 4th, for Rio Janeiro.

AFTER the recall of the *Canandaigua* and the *Ticonderoga*, the European Squadron will consist of the *Franklin* (first rate), Captain A. M. Pennock; the *Shamrock* (third rate), Commander Wm. E. Hopkins; the *Scutarra* (third rate), Commander Wm. N. Jeffers; the *Prolic* (fourth rate), Commander D. B. Harmony, and the *Guard* (fourth rate), Lieutenant H. H. Gorringer. It is expected that the other squadrons will be proportionately reduced.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.—The *Acuteuy*, Ensign D. G. McRitchie, arrived at this yard on Friday, the 3d inst., from Washington, with equipment and ordnance stores, and sailed for New York on the 4th. The *Gettysburg* and *Portsmouth* (third rates) sailed from Hampton Roads on Thursday, the 2d inst. The *Contocook* (second), Captain George B. Balch, arrived at Hampton Roads on Saturday, the 4th inst. Rear-Admiral Hoff will probably shift his flag to the *Contocook*, during the present week, after which it is supposed that the *Wampanoag* will go to New York.

THE Light-house Board has issued the following notices to mariners:

United States of America—Coast of North Carolina.—Discontinuance until further notice of Horse-Shoe Shoal Light, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.—Official information is hereby given that the light off the southern end of Horse-Shoe Shoal, Cape Fear River, from which there was shown a fixed white light of the fifth order has been discontinued until further notice.

THE following-named gentlemen were elected companions of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at the Parker House, Boston, on Tuesday evening, April 7th, at half-past seven o'clock: Brevet Brigadier-General Robert H. Stevenson, late Twenty-fourth Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Casper Crowninshield, late Second Mass. Volunteer Cavalry; Lieutenant Frank Bush, Jr., late regimental quartermaster Forty-fourth Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Captain Nathan Appleton, late Fifth Light Battery, Mass. Volunteer Artillery; Captain A. H. Ward, late Sixty-first Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Colonel Thomas F. Edmonds, late Twenty-fourth Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General J. Cushing Edmonds, late Thirty-second Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Captain James M. Drennan, late Twenty-fifth Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Horace C. Lee, late Twenty-seventh Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Captain Elnel P. Halsted, late assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers; Major Matthew J. McCafferty, late Twenty-fifth Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio D. Jarvis, late Fifty-sixth Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Captain Richard S. Milton, late Ninth Light Battery, Mass. Volunteer Artillery; Surgeon John H. Wright, M. D., (commander), U. S. Navy; Lieutenant J. Dixwell Thompson, late Forty-fifth Mass. Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Scott Davis, late Twenty-second Mass. Volunteer Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant W. H. H. Crowell, Seventeenth Infantry, has been assigned to command of Company H, Seventeenth Infantry. He will proceed with Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, to join the new station of his company, at Fort Concho, Texas. He will report for duty, while en route, to Captain E. Collins, Seventeenth Infantry.

#### THE SUPPRESSION OF THE KUKLUX KLAN.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding the Third Military District, has issued the following order, with regard to the KukluxKlan:

1. The recent assassination at Columbus, Ga., of Hon. G. W. Ashburn, late a member of the Constitutional Convention of said State, and other acts of violence and atrocity committed about the same time in various parts of this district, and the simultaneous publication of incendiary letters, indicating a concert of action, by violence and intimidation, to alarm and overawe a large portion of the population, and by this means affect the results of pending elections in this district, all of which acts apparently emanate from a secret organization, for no good purpose, which seems to be rapidly spreading through these States, make it necessary for the Commanding General to warn all these persons against the commission of such acts, the publication of such articles, the sending of such letters, or connecting themselves with such evil organizations, and to assure all the good people of this district that he will use all the powers he possesses to protect them in the peaceable enjoyment of their homes and property, and in the exercise of their personal rights and political privileges.

2. He therefore directs all military and civil officers in this District to take the most prompt measures to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may hereafter print, publish, or in any manner give circulation or publicity to such incendiary papers or threatening letters, and, furthermore, to arrest all persons who may be known to have participated in any such acts of violence as above referred to, resulting in breaches of the peace and injury to persons or property.

3. The commanding general furthermore forbids the conductors of all newspapers, job offices, or other presses, from printing or publishing any articles or papers tending to produce intimidation, riot or bloodshed; and any newspaper containing any such publications, or press publishing the same, will be stopped, and its proprietors, editors, and other parties connected therewith, on being convicted before a military commission, will be subject to a fine and imprisonment, or such other penalties as may be deemed suitable to the offence committed.

4. All public writers and speakers are enjoined to refrain from inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, and from publishing or saying anything calculated to produce breaches of the peace, or to intimidate any persons from the exercise of their political privileges.

5. Military commanders of posts, sheriffs of counties, mayors and other municipal officers, are hereby required to organize patrols and other means for the detection of such persons as avail themselves of the secrecy of the night for executing their criminal purposes. Military commanders of posts are required to see that this order is duly and faithfully executed by the civil authorities within their jurisdiction, and to promptly report any failure or unwillingness on the part of said authorities, who will be held subject to the penalties attached to disobedience of the orders emanating from these headquarters. Military commanders are authorized and directed, when in their judgment the same be necessary to organize from the reliable and law-abiding citizens, posses to aid in the preservation of law and order in their respective districts: the expenses attending the pay and maintenance of these posses to be charged to the several counties or municipalities as the case may be.

6. The commanding general calls on all good citizens to aid in the preservation of the peace, and to assist in the arrest and punishment of violators of this order and the criminal laws of the State; and he admonishes them that, unless acts of intimidation and violence are checked and punished, bloody retaliation may be provoked, the peace of society endangered or subverted, and much innocent blood be shed.

7. The commanding officers of all military posts in this district will, immediately on receipt of this order, cause its contents to be generally made known, and deliver copies thereof to all the civil officers, editors of newspapers and presses and other parties to be specially affected thereby, within the limits of their commands.

COMPANY E, Third U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, is ordered to be held in readiness to proceed to Fort Riley, by the 10th of April, to take post at that place.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

#### ARMY COURTESY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the proceedings of the Senate of February 28th, Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, stated that he had received a letter from an officer of the Army appointed from the Volunteer service, stating that he was ostracized socially because he was not a graduate of West Point, and that this was the feeling toward appointments from civil life. I am not a graduate of West Point, and have found it the rule before, during, and since the Rebellion, that graduates of West Point were always ready to extend to all the benefit of their experience and study, and that all who conducted themselves as gentlemen were treated as such.

There was a time when an officer of the Army was a soldier as well as a gentleman, and his commission was a passport into society.

Let there be ostracism, and sentence of dismissal by Courts-martial for rowdiness on the part of officers of the Army, and in a few years the commission held by an officer will be *prima facie* evidence that he is a gentleman.

DISCIPLINE.

FORT BOISE, I. T., March 18, 1868.



## COMMODORE SAMUEL TUCKER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I venture to say, Messrs. Editors, there are few, if any of our young Navy, who swear by Farragut and Porter, who have a dim recollection of Jones, Preble, Hull, Stewart, and Decatur, and talk of Dahlgren's monitors and steam, as did our old heroes of rope and seamanship, that have ever even heard of this old Benbow of our Revolutionary Navy, who in his day and generation did as much as any other man to uphold the honor of his flag and country.

It is good to keep the character and chivalric deeds of such men green, and to throw, from time to time, fresh chaplets of laurel upon their graves. I have been led to these remarks by the perusal of an elegant and interesting volume, just from the press, entitled "The Life of Samuel Tucker, Commodore in the American Revolution," by John E. Sheppard, A. M., Librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which I heartily recommend to the perusal of the Navy gentlemen of today. This biography of a brother mason has evidently been to Mr. Sheppard a labor of love, and for one, I am grateful to him for rescuing from oblivion the memory and deeds of this gallant old salt. It is to me singular that this naval veteran, who, says his biographer, "took more prizes, fought more sea-fights, and gained more victories, than, with a few exceptions, any naval hero of the age," should so long have lacked just such a remembrance as this volume. Perhaps it was a providence that the work should not be done until it could be, as it certainly now has been, well done. Henceforth Sheppard's Life of Tucker must stand in every American naval officer's library, side by side with McKenzie's Lives of Paul Jones and Decatur, Sabine's Life of Preble, Harris's Life of Bainbridge, Taylor's Paul Jones, Tuckerman's Talbot, Life of Commodore Barney, all of the American service, and Southey's Nelson, and the Life and Letters of Collingwood of the Royal Navy.

Commodore Tucker was born at Marblehead, in 1747, and died at Bremen, Maine, in 1833, only thirty-five years ago, at the ripe age of 85 years. How soon the dead are forgotten in the rush and hurry of our times! Tucker was in London when the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill arrived in that city, and was offered a commission in the British army, or a command in the Royal Navy, but indignantly refused both, exclaiming, when pressed to accept one or the other "D—n His Gracious Majesty! do you think I will fight against my native country?" Embued with this patriotic spirit, on the 20th of January, 1776, he accepted a commission in our revolutionary Navy and was appointed at the age of twenty-nine to command the schooner *Franklin*, of eighty tons, mounting four guns and six small swivels—one of six small vessels fitted out by order of General Washington on the 1st of the succeeding February.

Those who would follow Tucker through his naval career must read Mr. Sheppard's volume, which is replete with anecdote and incident. John Adams made a voyage to Europe with him, as a passenger, in the frigate *Boston*, and on one occasion, when the drum beat to quarters, it is told that Mr. Adams seized a musket and joined the marines, standing by a gun ready for battle. Tucker stepped up to him, put his hands on his shoulders, and with a voice of authority said, "Mr. Adams, I am commanded by the Continental Congress to deliver you safe in France, and you must go below, sir." The future President of the United States, rather more obedient to the wishes of Congress and the authority of its commissioned servant than his latest successor in the presidential chair is reputed to be—it is stated, smiled and went down into the cabin. Ever after that voyage Mr. Adams was Tucker's fast friend, and in a letter which is given in the volume, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and dated Quincy, January 18, 1816, he says, "My acquaintance with him commenced early in the year 1776, when he was first appointed to a command in the Navy in which he served with reputation and without reproach, to the end of the year 1783."

His biography would make a conspicuous figure even at this day, in the naval annals of the United States. I can be particular only in one instance. In 1778 he was ordered to France in the frigate *Boston*. He sailed in February, and soon fell in with three British frigates sent from Rhode Island expressly to intercept him. Fighting one against three was out of the question. In a chase of three days and three nights he baffled all the inventions, and defeated all the manoeuvres of the enemy, and was separated from him at last in the Gulf Stream, by a furious hurricane, which for three days more threatened him with immediate destruction. Nor was it his last danger from seas and enemies. He had two other storms, and two other detachments of British men-of-war to encounter; one in the English Channel, and another in the Bay of Biscay. He arrived at Bordeaux in April.

Nothing but vigilance, patience, and perseverance, added to consummate nautical skill, could have preserved the ship through so many dangers at that equinoctial season, and with such a succession of irresistible enemies.

When Charleston, S. C., was surrendered to the British in 1780, among the vessels "bottled up" in the harbor and compelled to share its fate, was the frigate *Boston*, the same in which he had taken Adams to France, still commanded by Tucker; and John Adams relates in a letter to Matthew Carey that when "the British admiral sent a special order to the commander of the *Boston* to strike his flag, Tucker's answer was "I do not think much of striking my flag to your present force; but I have struck more of your flags than are now flying in this harbor." He had indeed captured more than sixty prizes during the war. Adams adds, "when I see, or hear of, or from one of these old men, whether in civil, political, military, or naval service, my heart feels." I am sure your readers will feel for this old hero, when in 1817, on the occasion of his applying for a pension, we find him writing thus:

"Had I a moderate competency to subsist on for myself and my feeble consort, who has lived with me in a state of matrimony upwards of eight-and-forty years, I

would have despised the idea of giving myself half the trouble I have already been at, although my aged friends, who perfectly recollect my former services, are still urging me to pursue it. . . . The first cruise I made was performed in January, 1776, and I had to purchase the small arms to encounter the enemy, with money from my own pocket, or go without them; and the consort above mentioned made the banner I fought under, the field of which was white and the Union was green, made therein in the figure of a pine-tree, made of cloth of her own purchasing, at her own expense. Those colors I wore in honor of my country, which has so nobly rewarded me for my past services, and for the love of their maker, until I fell in with Colonel Archibald Campbell, in the ships *George* and *Arabella*, transports, with about two hundred and eighty Highland troops of General Frazer's corps on board. About 10 P. M. a severe conflict ensued, which held about two hours and twenty minutes. I conquered them, with great courage on their side. It being night, and my small bark of about seventy tons burden, being very low in the water, I received no damage in the loss of men, but lost a complete new suit of sails by the passage of their balls. . . . Although my government's neglect is severe on me respecting my former services, it does not lessen the love of my country in me: I positively declare in my own mind, aged and disabled as I am, if my dear country, United America, was invaded by any power whatever, and my advice or actions were called for by the public authority or private state, thinking as I do, I would step forth with all the alacrity that my power could summon, and dispense with the last drop of blood that runs warm in my veins, in its defence."

In 1821 a committee of the Senate reported that "in consideration of the petitioner being a very aged person, that he is very poor, and from the infirmities of advanced age, as he himself states, incapable by manual labor or individual exertion of procuring subsistence for himself and family," they were of the opinion that both justice and gratitude united in the call upon government to grant his petition.

The bill for his relief was rejected in the House, and not until the general act of 1833, giving pensions to certain officers who had served in the Revolutionary War, in which class Commodore Tucker was included, did he receive any relief. The payment of this pension commenced March 4, 1831, and he received an annuity of six hundred dollars for the remainder of his life.

He lived to enjoy it less than two years from its commencement, and less than a year after the act granting it, and his aged consort preceded him to the grave.

A copy of the Log of the *Boston* in 1778, on her cruises to France, with a muster roll of her officers and men, with other interesting documents and historical notes, is appended to the life.

He is buried in the naval cemetery at Bremen, and a slate head-stone over his grave bears this simple inscription.

IN MEMORY OF  
COM. SAMUEL TUCKER,  
WHO DIED  
MARCH 10, 1833,  
A PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION. \* \*

## THE ENGINEER CORPS OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The rapid increase of this corps in the Navy can be seen from the following statement. The first appointment of an engineer was made in 1836, but the corps was not regularly organized and incorporated on the Navy Register until 1843, when, according to the Register of that year, it consisted of one engineer-in-chief, five chief engineers, eight first assistant engineers, five second assistant engineers, five third assistant engineers. Total, 24.

In 1852, according to the Register, there was one engineer-in-chief, ten chief engineers, nineteen first assistant engineers, twenty-nine second assistant engineers, twenty-eight third assistant engineers. Total, 76.

In 1861 there were twenty-eight chief engineers, forty-three first assistant engineers, twenty-nine second assistant engineers, ninety-two third assistant engineers. Total, 192.

In 1868, according to the Register, there are fifty chief engineers, eighty-eight first assistant engineers, one hundred and thirty-one second assistant engineers, twenty-four third assistant engineers, sixteen (acting at Naval Academy) third assistant engineers, four cadet engineers of the Regular Navy, besides two chiefs, thirteen first assistants, forty-eight second assistants, and one hundred and forty third assistants of the Volunteer Navy still remaining in service. Total, 515.

The expenses of no other part of the Navy have increased so fast as has this branch, and there is room for more economy here than elsewhere. As one step in the right direction, I would abolish the grade of third assistants altogether, and place their duties, as in other navies, in the hands of experienced shipped firemen, and reduce the officers on board our ships by that many. I would then assimilate the titles of the engineer corps to the other staff grades. Thus, we have surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons; paymasters, passed assistant paymasters, and assistant paymasters. So, instead of chief engineer, first assistant engineer, and second assistant engineer, I propose the simpler and more uniform and corresponding titles—engineers, passed assistant engineers, and assistant engineers. Then let the pay of these officers be made to assimilate with the staff officers of their own rank, and with the line officers with which they have assimilated rank.

In November, 1843, we had forty-five vessels in commission, mounting 1,153 guns, and manned by 8,418 seamen, exclusive of marines.

In 1867, according to the Secretary's report, there were in commission, including receiving ships, tugs, etc., 115 vessels, mounting 1,029 guns, and the appropriation bill now pending proposes to reduce the number of vessels in commission to thirty, and the seamen to 8,500—a less force than was kept up twenty-five years ago, when the

total engineer corps amounted to twenty-four, while now it is *five hundred and fifteen*. So much for the economy of Mr. Isherwood's establishment. HANDSPIKE.

## AN ODE TO A KNAPSACK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As you have recently published some poetical reminiscences of Mexico, I send you the enclosed, cut from an old paper, and would like to see it preserved in the columns of the JOURNAL. B. M.

## TO MY OLD KNAPSACK.

Fare thee well! my good old knapsack,  
I must part with thee at last;  
Since I took thee as companion  
We have weathered many a blast;  
Through the Palo Alto thunder,  
And Resaca's field of blood,  
Thou hast faced it out, old fellow,  
And unsathed in battle stood.

When dark night had closed the carnage  
Of that sad, though glorious day,  
When we bivouacked so weary,  
In the fort at Monterey;  
Dead and dying all around us,  
In that dark and bloody den,  
Then I found thy worth, old knapsack—  
How I owned thy virtues then!

Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo,  
Hach have tried thy sinews well;  
Dark Contreras, Cherubusco,  
All thy many virtues tell;  
Stern Chapultepec beheld thee,  
As it met its overthrow,  
And thy march with me was onward,  
Till unsung in Mexico.

Thou wert ever true, old comrade,  
Thou to me wert ever true;  
I have carried thee in Summer,  
And when Texan northerners blew;  
When my friends had all deserted,  
When my foes looked doubly black,  
When fond hopes had almost yielded—  
Still I found thee at my back.

How my tears have coursed adown thee,  
Pillowed on the desert sand,  
While I ope'd a mother's letter,  
Penned with aged, trembling hand,  
Or perused a sister's missive,  
Breathing o'er me childhood's spell,  
Calling home the wayward wanderer—  
Boots it little now to tell.

When with pain my head was throbbing,  
And fatigued and worn I lay,  
Thinking of the morrow's battle,  
And of dear ones far away;  
Weary, heartsick, sad, and footsore,  
Dark seemed all the world to me;  
Rest of all save thee, old knapsack,  
Could I fall of loving thee?

True, I little thought, old fellow,  
When I shouldered thee at first,  
That the ties which held so firmly,  
All were doomed so soon to burst;  
But alas! thy coat is threadbare,  
"Where my head so oft hath lain,"  
And the cares once lavished on thee  
Ne'er may be bestowed again.

And when I, worn out in service,  
'Neath the sod shall be laid down,  
When no more the front of battle  
Shall inspire me with its frown—  
May some noble-hearted comrade,  
Kindly, to my memory,  
Shed an honest tear, old knapsack,  
As is falling now for thee.

THEODORE J. ECKERSON, U. S. A.

## SUGGESTIONS ABOUT ENLISTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Every company in the service has a few worthless men—men who are unfitted for the service, but who enlist from ignorance, or were discharged from jail or penitentiary, and unable to obtain work for want of a character; were able-bodied, but penniless, and enlisted to be transported at Government expense to a new field for thriving operations. These men are not only worthless as soldiers, but a heavy expense to the Government; are constantly in the guard-house; desert from one post, and when hard up enlist at another—desert and enlist, and so on.

At present a recruiting officer is obliged to enlist a man as soon as examined, and even if he the next day discovers that the man is a disreputable character he must retain him in order to cover the returns for board and lodging. Why not order recruiting officers not to enlist any man they would not willingly receive in their own company, and direct them to reject any man they or the doctor think or even imagine to be a hard case.

Retain the recruit at least a week at the rendezvous, and during that time let the recruiting party endeavor to ascertain his character, by communicating with the police authorities, and, when possible, with the man's acquaintances. Direct the officer to drop from his rolls any recruit who is guilty of misconduct, or to whom a bad character is given. Require all recruits to march on foot from the rendezvous to the recruiting depot.

To all who fail to pass the Examining Board at the depot give at once a discharge signed by the board. Those who pass the board, drill and discipline at least a week at the depot; then swear them a second time, and



in a way that will impress them with the solemnity of the oath they take. Probably the best method would be for the adjutant to administer the oath to them in front of the line of battle at dress parade. Give the affair all the pomp and ceremony possible.

If a recruit deserts or changes his mind before the second oath is administered to him, simply drop his name from the rolls; but do not consider him, or arrest him, as a deserter. Let any misconduct of the recruit before he takes the second oath be sufficient to forfeit his right to enter the service, and drop him from the rolls at once. Consider the oath given at the rendezvous as only binding for the purpose of discipline, and that the contract between the Government and recruit can be broken by either party until the second oath is taken.

We can get plenty of men for soldiers. Why not take only good men? Let the Government take the ground that it will only take honest, respectable men, who enter the service because they prefer it to any other life; and in order to discover whether they are fitted for the service, retain them a few weeks, as it were, on probation; during this time the men will gain some insight into the duties they are expected to perform, and have an opportunity to decide whether they will be satisfied with the life or not. It will enable parents to recover runaway sons.

The tone of the Army should be raised, by making an inability to read and write a cause for rejection. Let it be fully understood that the Army is not the last resort of drunken (but able-bodied) thieves and paupers. Raise the premium for recruits to five dollars, but do not pay it to the recruiting party for men who do not take the second oath. If the Government refuses to allow a recruit to take the second oath, and it is clearly shown that the recruiting party is to blame for bringing an improper man to the depot, charge them with the expense he has caused the Government.

The expense caused by keeping recruits a few weeks on probation will be nothing compared to the expense saved by preventing worthless men from entering the service. It is hardly fair, and certainly poor policy, for the Government to take advantage of the poverty, a temporary whim, or the ignorance of a man to bind him for a term of military service in time of peace, especially when a man can desert at any time with impunity.

In April, May and June we will lose a large number of men by desertion, as the saying is "carried off by the spring fever." It should be remembered that when men desert on the frontier the cavalry men take with them their horses, saddles, bridles, carbines, revolvers and ammunition; the infantry men take clothing, muskets, accoutrements and ammunition, and sometimes steal horses and saddles from the Quartermaster's Department. These men will go any how; but why not save the horses and arms, by authorizing post commanders to discharge at once all enlisted (not under charges) who wish to be discharged, the authority to continue until the 1st of July—the men discharged, of course, forfeiting their transportation to place of enlistment and the one dollar per month retain pay. It will be economy, and place the Government in a fair and liberal position. Consider all men who remain in the service after the 1st of July as having taken the second oath; if any should desert after that time, when arrested and tried sentence them to be shot, or at least, marked with the letter D.

Any person who has examined soldiers and sailors is aware that the majority of them have the chest and arms, and some have the back and legs, heavily tattooed with blue and red ink, representing stars, anchors, vessels, men, women, etc. As a boy of twelve we submitted to the tattooing of an anchor, and assisted in the operation of tattooing a variety of figures upon youngsters of the same age, and know that all bore it without a whimper. If men and boys bear it for fun it cannot be very painful; so why not tattoo the letter D on the hip of every man found guilty of desertion, and free the service from a large class of worthless rascals who enlist and desert, and enlist and desert again. It is true they are occasionally detected and tried, but after serving out their sentence they enlist and keep up the same system, deserting when they please. No man should be allowed to swindle the Government more than once. The letter D will prevent a deserter from enlisting a second time; at the same time it will not prevent him from becoming a good citizen if so disposed. He need not tell that he has been marked for desertion, and citizens are not in the habit of stripping and examining the hips of their employees and acquaintances. Army and Navy people are the only persons who do that. We know of a man who was marked for desertion, attempting to enlist after having figures tattooed on both hips, adroitly bringing the letter D into a figure as a proper portion of it; he had, however, neglected to have the marking put on soon enough after the letter D, so the difference in shades of blue caused his detection and rejection. If tattooing is fashionable among the class of men who enlist, the Government certainly has a right to take advantage of the same method to save itself from the enormous expense caused by the chronic deserters.

Army thieves should be indelibly marked with the letter T. Not long since a soldier of my company was tried and found guilty of theft, and sentenced to hard labor on a permanent work, with a ball and chain to his leg, until the expiration of his term of service. He now has the impudence to write to me that he intends to spend the remainder of his life as a soldier in the U. S. Army. As he is one of the finest and most soldierly looking man I ever saw, and is bright and well educated, he will, undoubtedly, be a non-commissioned officer, and may be appointed a commissioned officer; yet he is a confirmed thief.

It would not be a bad idea for the Government to obtain and publish for the benefit of recruiting officers the marks and brands given for offences in Europe. One officer informs me that before the war he appointed a man of his company a non-commissioned officer; afterwards, having reason to suspect him, he stripped and examined the man, and found him marked T. D. (thief and deserter).

JOSEPH.

## ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Is it not the intention that a standing army shall be a well organized and drilled body of officers and men—all able-bodied, and ready to take the field at a moment's notice in case of an emergency, or a sudden and unexpected war.

If so, why is it that there are so many unserviceable officers and soldiers, retained in the line of promotion in the staff and line of our Army.

Were not the retired list, veteran reserve regiments, and soldiers' home, created and supported, for the benefit of such officers and men, as have been used up in the service of the country.

Doubtless they can perform garrison duty, but is it not the intention of garrison duty, to prepare troops for active field service.

If the Regular Army were ordered into the field at once, dozens of officers and men could not go. The officers would have to be retired, and replaced by raw appointments from civil life, the men discharged and replaced by raw recruits. During active operations there is no time to educate green officers, and discipline raw recruits. A general officer may dispense with an arm or a leg without injury to his command, for he has a staff to execute his orders, and can carry comforts with him that a junior cannot. But a colonel, and all officers junior to him, must march with and endure the same hardships as their men, and, in order to do so with credit to themselves and their regiments, must be physically sound, in wind and limb.

Has any man the right, in field or garrison, to hold in his hands the honor, reputation, life, and comfort of officers and men, when he is too old, or in too (permanently) delicate health, to be energetic and efficient.

Let a board of surgeons be organized in each department, and examine every officer and soldier in the staff and line of the Army. Then retire or transfer to the Veteran Reserve regiments every officer and soldier who would be (permanently) unable to perform his duties in accordance with his rank and corps, if at once ordered upon active field service. After that, examine every officer entitled to promotion before promotion.

The duties of the Veteran Reserve officers are easy, so send them all to their regiments, replace them on the staff and in the Freedman's Bureau by retired officers; place thirteen retired officers at each department headquarters for General Court-martial duty. Let General Grant select from the retired officers, for ability and experience, one infantry, one cavalry, and one artillery officer, to be stationed at Washington as representatives of the three arms of the service, and military advisers of the Congressional military committees. General Grant has too much to do to advise Congress, and as he is, or is supposed to be, a candidate for political honors, there are prejudices for and against him in that body. During the war he served only as colonel and general, and has doubtless forgotten, in the fourteen years since he was a captain of infantry, the troubles and changes in the service.

When Congress is not in session the three officers selected should visit posts at which troops of the arm they represent are serving, to ascertain what is necessary for their welfare, and to examine the working of any system Congress may adopt. Why not dispense with the expense of Indian agents, and require retired officers to perform the duties of the Indian agents. There would then be no trouble between the War Department and Indian Bureau in regard to Indian affairs.

There is no method of punishing a citizen Indian agent, but a retired officer occupying that position could be held responsible and tried by Court-martial, if guilty of fraud or any impropriety of conduct.

Any officer of six months' service can point out on every page of the '67 Register, from one to four names of men who, according to Army public opinion, should be retired for wounds, old age, permanent ill health, or Mexican troubles.

WILLIAM.

## MARCHES ACROSS THE PLAINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read with much interest the article in the JOURNAL of March 28th, detailing the hardships of General Carleton's trip in 1861 across the Colorado and Gila deserts. Did the writer ever hear of General Kearny's and Colonel (now General) P. St. G. Cooke's journeys across those same deserts during the Mexican War, starting from the eastern side of the continent; or of the establishment of Fort Yuma, from San Diego, Cal., by the Second U. S. Infantry, in 1850, and the daily crossing and recrossing since that time? In the first case the crossing was made in the presence of hostile Californians, and the next of hostile Indians.

H. NEW YORK, April 2, 1868.

GENERAL Butler, President of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, has issued the following circular order, dated Washington, D. C., March 12, 1868:

Any disabled soldier being entitled to, or having a pension, making application to a manager of the national asylum for admission, must forward to the manager his discharge paper and pension certificate, or receipt therefor, or both, as the case may be, before his application is granted, which papers will be sent to the branch of the Asylum, to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for his use, and returned to him when he is discharged.

This order is adopted to prevent the losses of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices.

The managers of the Asylum are: The President of the United States, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of War, & *ex officio*, Major-General B. F. Butler, President, Lowell, Mass.; Major-General Jno. H. Martindale, Senior Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.; Jay Cooke, Esq., Junior Vice-President, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Lewis B. Gunkel, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; Governor Richard J. Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.; Governor Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. Erasmus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Major-General John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major-General McDowell left California on the 31st ult., to assume command of the Fourth Military District.

BREVET Major-General S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is announced as acting assistant inspector-general of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Mitchell, captain Thirty-seventh Infantry, aide-de-camp, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general, at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.

FIRST Lieutenant C. E. Morse, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C., was ordered to accompany Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A., commanding Fifth Military District, to New Orleans, La.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Ira Perry, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Zarah, and will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth and report in person to the medical director of the department.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of twenty days, has been granted to Second Lieutenant Isaac N. Walter, Sixth Cavalry.

BREVET Major E. W. Whittemore, captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to perform the duties of sub-assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at San Antonio, Texas, in addition to his other duties.

UNDER the provisions of section 7 of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Wood, First Infantry, has been detailed as a field officer's court, for the trial of such men of his regiment as may be properly brought before him.

BREVET Major S. C. Greene, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Mississippi, and also as acting assistant adjutant-general of the Sub-District of Mississippi.

BREVET Major-General J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A., having been relieved from the duty which called him to New Orleans, has been ordered to return to his proper station, at Austin, Texas. Lieutenant C. E. Morse, aide-de-camp, was ordered to accompany General Reynolds to Austin.

CAPTAIN Charles A. Whittier, Thirty-second Infantry is appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Halleck, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, in place of Brevet Major Murray Davis, captain Eighth Cavalry, to date from the 1st inst. Major Davis will remain on duty at the above headquarters as acting assistant inspector-general.

CAPTAIN D. A. Ward, Thirty-ninth Infantry, having reported at Headquarters District of Louisiana, in compliance with Special Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, March 31, 1868, has been ordered to proceed to Ship Island, Miss., and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

THE following assignments to duty at Headquarters Department of Washington, are announced to take effect April 1, 1868: Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, Major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, as acting assistant inspector-general and discharge officer, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McNett, captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry as acting judge-advocate of the department.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon C. E. Drummond, U. S. A., having reported at Headquarters District of Louisiana, in compliance with instructions from Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to St. Joseph, La., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty with the detachment of Company F, Twentieth Infantry, at Vidalia, La.

FIRST Lieutenant E. L. Randall, Fifth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Cedar Point, and will proceed without delay to Fort Harker and report to the commanding officer District of the Upper Arkansas for duty as chief commissary of subsistence of the district, relieving therefrom Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary of subsistence.

BREVET Major W. A. Elderkin, captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. A., having been ordered to resume his duties as chief commissary of subsistence of the First Military District, by paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 28, War Department, adjutant-general's office, dated March 23, 1868, he is announced as such, in place of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Penrose, captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. A., relieved.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Jackson, Mississippi, at 10 o'clock A. M., the 2d inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Major Thomas H. Norton, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Major S. S. Sumner, captain Fifth Cavalry; Brevet Major Charles A. Wilkoff, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenant John R. Hynes, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Daniel Hitchcock, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Alfred B. Baché, Fifth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant William O. Cory, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Grenada, Miss., at 10 o'clock A. M., the 1st inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Captain H. A. Theaker, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Captain W. G. Wedemeyer, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Major James A. Hearn, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant William W. Parry, Thirty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles H. Noble, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant George B. Pickett, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. D. Humason, Thirty-fourth Infantry. First Lieutenant George W. Graffam, Thirty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.



## FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

ANOTHER iron-clad for the Dutch Government was launched at the yard of Messrs. R. Napier & Sons, Glasgow, on the 17th of March. She is styled an "armor-clad twin-screw turret ram," is named *De Buffel*, and is of about 1,473 tons, builders' measurement. She is 205 feet in length by 40 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. Her sides are plated with armor 6 in. thick, backed with 10 in. teak on an inner skin, right forward and aft, extending 3 feet below, and 2 feet above the water-line, and thus protecting the most vulnerable part of the vessel. The main deck consists of 6 in. teak on a 1-inch plate. The wall on the main deck round the base of the turret, which is constructed on Captain Cole's principle, is composed of "eight armor backed by twelve" teak on an inch inner skin. The armor and backing on the turret are similar to those on the wall. The *De Buffel* is to carry two 300-pounder 12½-ton Armstrong guns in the turret, and four smaller broadside guns on the main deck. Her guns train right round the circle, with the exception of a few degrees on each side the keel aft, the funnel preventing the circle from being completed. The turret may be worked by steam, under the care of one man. Accommodation is provided on the main deck for the officers and crew, whose comfort has been considered in every respect in the construction of the vessel. It is expected that the *De Buffel* will attain to a speed of about 13½ knots per hour. Her engines, also constructed by the Messrs. Napier, are of 400 nominal horse power, fitted with surface condensers, superheaters, etc.

A Mr. Wilson, of Birmingham, has enlisted in the already crowded ranks of inventors of fire-arms. He has produced a new rifle, upon the bolt principle, for central-fire cartridges. The gun has not been described fully, but it seems that lock, hammer, and all outside obstructions are done away with, and that the chamber is opened and closed in two direct motions, that the extractor is simple and trips the empty cartridge-case out of the barrel. The entire mechanism, except the trigger, is situated in, and carried by the sliding bolt, which is so constructed that the action of the trigger, and consequently the discharge of the gun, is impossible, unless the bolt is fixed in its proper position. Security from accidental discharge is thus obtained. The *London Standard* ventures the opinion that "No other modification of the bolt, or needle-gun system, has approached this weapon for simplicity."

THE French Minister of War has instructed all the generals commanding territorial divisions to exercise their troops with the Chassepot, and as the range of this weapon is about 1,000 yards, it has been found no easy matter to obtain a fitting spot in the neighborhood of large towns. All the infantry soldiers in France and Italy have now received the Chassepot, and by the end of April the African legions will also be armed with that weapon. The supply for the Army is amply assured, for, independent of the reserve in hand, the four Imperial manufactories of Saint-Etienne, Châtellerault, Tulle, and Mülhausen allow the Government to count on about 1,300 rifles per diem. Saint-Etienne alone can turn out 600 a day. The men work six hours, and, therefore, a musket is made every ten minutes. The foreign manufactories of Birmingham, Liège, Brescia, and Placentia, have not worked nearly so fast, but it is hoped that before the 25th of September they will have completed their contracts.

A RECENT circular from the Minister of Marine draws attention to the regulation which forbids all persons belonging to the French navy to wear mustaches or imperial, and only permits whiskers.

BREVET Major-General Buchanan, commanding the Fifth Military District, on the 30th ult., issued the following order announcing the death of Brevet Brigadier-General Watkins:

It is with profound sorrow that the major-general commanding announces to the troops in this district, the death of Brevet Brigadier-General Louis D. Watkins, U. S. Army, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Infantry, which occurred on the 29th instant, at two o'clock A. M., after a very short illness.

General Watkins entered the Army as first lieutenant in the Second (now the Fifth) Cavalry, May 14, 1861, was appointed captain July 17, 1862, and ordered to Louisville, Kentucky. He was appointed colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, January 26, 1863, and served in Tennessee, where he was commissioned brigadier-general of Volunteers for distinguished bravery, June 24, 1864.

His services were rewarded by brevet commissions of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general in the Regular Army "for gallant and distinguished conduct."

When the Army was reorganized he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, July 28, 1866, and assumed command of his regiment, which he retained until a few days prior to his death.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE.

WHILE Congress is seldom averse to paring down the Army, it seems to have forgotten a cognate subject, which once absorbed (though to no end) much of its thought, namely, the reconstruction, or, rather, resurrection, of the militia of the United States. A standing Army and a militia are the two factors which make up the product of the national defence. To get the product you must so use both factors that if one be diminished the other shall be proportionately increased. The militia is the complement, the supplement, of the Army, in every modern State in Christendom; and hence, by as much as you take off from the latter, by so much you must increase the effectiveness of the former. Congress seems to be figuring to get the whole without the parts, the sum total without the units. The State militia organizations were badly broken up by the exigencies of the war; and though the troops themselves, in common with the whole nation, have been made more efficient by experience in the field, the organization, except in a few States like New York, are probably now in worse condition—more inert, more unprepared for service, more indifferent to the militia needs of the country—than even before the war. Yet we see no effort in Congress to inquire into this state of affairs, to provide in any way for bettering the militia, or to ascertain precisely what, after it shall have cut the Army down to a handful of straggling garrisons, it will have to rely upon for the exigencies of the country.

Our whole military system is now, as it ever has been, founded on anything but a scientific basis. Our chief reliance, indeed, is a physical fact—geographical isolation from possibly hostile powers; and hence we were caught napping by the Rebellion, never having contemplated "malice domestic" in our Army plans, but only "foreign levy." Now, this geographical isolation ought, in fact, to be taken first into consideration in our plans for military defence; but the mistake is in general and unsystematic efforts to slice off pieces from the Army in the interests of economy, without first knowing distinctly what we need. For example, every other day a resolution is introduced into Congress to the effect that "the Army should be reduced to its size before the war." But why so? On what basis are these gentlemen proceeding? Where are their facts and figures? Where are the details of the force they propose for this, that, and the other service, and the total they sum up to? We submit that a general basis, called "the size before the war," is not the sort of military scheme that the nation demands. It is by no means certain that, by a lucky stroke, the *ne plus ultra* of military establishments was hit upon "before the war"—the precise number and disposition of troops and resources which the condition and prospects of the country demanded. But if this were so, it becomes quite certain that, for that very reason, the same force and disposition would not be expedient now, because the conditions and prospects of the country have so much changed.

We ought to go to work from exactly the opposite direction, and begin by finding out, as a military

problem, the answer to the question what a country, under such and such conditions, needs for its protection. This is a problem which should be made the subject of computation and of definite solution, precisely like the familiar questions, what defences are necessary to protect the harbor of New York or the frontier of Colorado? what number and calibre of guns should form the armament of Fort Monroe? This question, of course, involves others of choice of military systems; of reliance mainly on Army rather than Navy, or Navy rather than Army; etc., etc. But, as we said before, that sum total which we call a perfect system of national defence is, or should be, a fixed sum, and a computable one. This Congress should begin by ascertaining, and then it could "cut down" on the different units to suit itself, knowing exactly to what fraction of the desired whole the parts would add, after its economies. This, we understand to be the principle on which all modern nations proceed in making their new army bills or altering their military systems as the national wants require. We need not, perhaps, go through with the whole study of the subject every year; but, at least, we must avoid lazily referring to an epoch ten years back as a standard for what we need now.

We have already expressed the belief that a larger standing army should be maintained now than in 1858, and we need not reiterate the arguments on this head. We now, however, return to another point, namely, that, in order to have the minimum in size of standing army, a country must have the maximum of efficiency in the militia. Switzerland has no standing army, as generally understood; but every Swiss is a soldier. By the Federal Constitution and the laws, every citizen is made to bear arms at given times, and there can be no personal substitutions. Prussia has carried to astonishing success her system of *landwehr*. Sweden avoids a large standing army in the same manner. France has lately been trimming down her army—but how? By the mobilization of her *Garde Nationale*, and the adoption of the Prussian system, so successful against Austria. England now and then lightens her army, but it is only by making her volunteer system more vigorous, and by training up a body of national riflemen such as can be relied upon for defence. In fine, in all countries except our own, both these elements are computed together in arranging a general system of national defence.

It is worthy of note, too, that, throughout Europe, the tendency is now to a greater reliance on the trained militia, and less on standing armies. The change in the French system by the new army bill is a significant example of this movement. There are many advantages to recommend it. It makes the body politic more strictly self-defensive; it trains the citizens to the use of arms, and enures them to hardships and to the exercise of endurance and of patriotic sacrifice. It makes the available defensive force much larger than a constant establishment could furnish. It saves the expense of a large army. It avoids the danger to liberty which is fancied to lurk in Regular troops. Still, in all these countries, except little Switzerland, a powerful paid army is kept up; and we, too, must have our constant military establishment for constant and imperative needs.

In America, however, at the outset an objection presents itself in the difficulty—we had almost said the impossibility—of arranging any system of national militia. Many times Congress has endeavored to establish such a system, and in every case it has utterly failed. We have so often detailed and discussed the reasons of this failure—the State jealousy of national interference, the Constitutional barriers, the indisposition of existing State militias to be transferred to governmental control—that we need not rehearse them now. But it is still open to Congress to establish such a system of inspection as to satisfy itself how far the State militias are contributing to the defence of the country. And, on the other hand, it becomes imperative on State authorities, accepting the disposition of Congress to reduce the Army, to put out corresponding efforts to increase the efficiency of the militia forces. This duty is one of patriotism and of necessity.



## LAND BOUNTIES.

At the close of the war it appeared to be the general opinion among soldiers who had served during the continuance of hostilities that they each would receive from the Government a grant of land in acknowledgment of service rendered. This expectation has not since been realized, nor is it ever likely to be; and we notice that recently the House Committee on Public Lands reported adversely on the proposition to pay bounties to soldiers in land. The report of the committee takes a broad and comprehensive view of the case, and gives most convincing reasons why its views should be adopted by Congress. The measure which was considered by the committee provided that "those who engaged to serve twelve months or more, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve three months, and less than six months, shall receive forty acres."

The total number of soldiers to be provided for under the above provisions is, according to the official figures, derived from the War Department, 2,245,659, requiring an aggregate of 334,970,360 acres of land, which amounts to more than one-third of our remaining public domain, and at least one-half of its arable portion.

The result of passing a bill giving such a bounty as is proposed would be to inundate the land market with over two millions of warrants, thereby depressing the price per acre to something like twenty-five cents, so that the sum actually realized by the persons the bill is designed to benefit would not, in any case, amount to over fifty dollars, and, in most instances, to a much smaller sum. The real result of thus giving bounties in land would be to enable speculators to seize and appropriate a large portion of the choice lands of the Government, especially those nearest the settled portions of the country, while the homestead claimants would be driven to the very outskirts of civilization, thus surrendering all the advantages which result from a well-settled neighborhood. In the light of the facts submitted, the committee conclude that the proposed measure can only be regarded as a frightful scheme of spoliation and mischief, although it may have been introduced with the view of rewarding brave and deserving soldiers. It is recommended, however, that, where honorably discharged soldiers desire to settle on Government land under the Homestead Act, that a discrimination be made in their favor, and that the land be declared absolutely free to such persons with the exception of the trifling fees of the land officers.

Large tracts of Government land are already under the control of monopolists, and we should be sorry to see any measure adopted which, like the present one, would give them increased facilities for speculation. It is part of our national policy to encourage emigrants to settle on such parts of the public domain as have hitherto been unreclaimed and unproductive, and in carrying it out, soldiers undoubtedly have a claim to the first consideration. It is very clear, however, that the soldiers would derive but little profit from the land bounties proposed, while such grants of land would aggravate the widespread evils which have resulted from a ruinous policy of land speculation.

The suggestions on the subject of enlistments which we publish elsewhere are deserving of the attention of every Army officer. The crime of desertion is, unfortunately, entirely too common in our Army at present, and we think our correspondent's plan of selecting recruits would have the effect of lessening the number of deserters, and would, therefore, be an economic measure, while, at the same time, it would raise the standard of men in the ranks. It will not be found difficult for many years to come to obtain each year a sufficient supply of good, honest men to fill the ranks of the Army, if sufficient pains are taken to prevent the enlistment of worthless characters, who enter the service because they are averse to work.

The proposition to discharge men who have "the spring fever" may be disapproved by many;

but it can be supported by strong arguments. It is well known that when a man has made up his mind to desert he can usually accomplish his object, and it may be best for the Government to release him from his contract, especially if it can thereby save itself from the loss of his arms, accoutrements, horse, etc.

It is undoubtedly proper that every deserter should be indelibly marked with a letter D, or in some similar manner, in order that he may never again have an opportunity of entering the service. During the continuance of the war this tattooing was not allowed, and, as a consequence, men would enlist and desert again and again, and it was impossible for a recruiting officer to tell whether he was accepting a deserter or not. A mark on the hip does not prevent a man from becoming a good citizen, if he wants to be, while, if it be properly made with India ink, it will be ineffaceable as long as the deserter lives. There are no outward marks which infallibly point out a man who has broken his faith with the Government, and yet is important that he who has done it once should never have an opportunity of repeating the experiment.

THE indicator diagram, a reduced copy of which we give below, was taken from the engines of the *Wampanoag* during one of her late trials. The following particulars were appended by the engineer who took the diagram: number of revolutions per minute, 18; pressure of steam in boilers, 27.5 pounds per square inch; throttle valve, 1-4; vacuum, in inches of mercury, 20; link down (full gear); discharge water from condenser, 50 degrees, Fahrenheit; injection into condenser, 32 degrees, Fahrenheit.

The first point that will arrest the attention of the expert, on looking at this diagram, is the wretched character of the valve action of the engines which produced it. Like all the screw engine valve gear designed by the Steam Bureau, it is out of the question to use steam economically with it. This was fully attested by the quantity of coal consumed by the *Wampanoag*, during her late run along the coast, as well as by the poor results which have been obtained with the engines of the *Guerriere* and *Piscataqua*. With valves and valve gear on this plan, constructed with such bad proportions, it is impossible to employ a proper measure of expansion, and at the same time release the steam into the condenser, without having the last part of the stroke of the piston made against a heavy back pressure; in fact, one engine has to be ragged over the centre by the other.



So much for the diagram itself; but when we turn to the data accompanying it, further defects of a still more serious nature are made manifest. It will be noticed that although the condensing water is pumped into the SEWELL surface-condenser from the sea, at the freezing point, 32 degrees, Fahrenheit, the vacuum is only 20 inches of mercury, instead of at least 26 or 27 inches, which it would be with a condenser and circulating pumps proportioned in accordance with the usual practice outside the Navy. Moreover, this great defect is exhibited when the engine is making but little over half its maximum number of revolutions; and as the circulating pumps which force the water through the condenser are driven by the main engines, the quantity of water they can pump through the condenser will only increase directly with the revolutions of the engines, while the quantity of steam put into the condensers increases about as the cube of the number of revolutions. Or, in other words, if the revolutions are doubled, the quantity of condensing water pumped through the condenser will be doubled also, while the quantity of steam discharged into the condenser to be condensed by the water pumped in by these pumps will be increased eight-fold.

The direct effect of the extraordinary mistake committed in planning the condenser and circulating pumps of the *Wampanoag* is to diminish

the power of the engines between four and five hundred horses. And, as a horse power costs at least three pounds of coal per hour, we thus have a dead loss of from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of coal per hour.

The readers of the JOURNAL will remember what a to-do the Steam Bureau made because the condenser of the *Chattanooga's* engines, built by Messrs. MERRICK, did not produce a vacuum of "26 1-2 inches of mercury;" but it will be seen that it did produce a vastly superior vacuum to the SEWELL condenser in the *Wampanoag*. We believe there is a clause in the contract for the *Wampanoag's* engines stating that a vacuum of "26 1-2 inches" must be sustained for "144 consecutive hours." As the engines were planned, to the most minute detail, by the Steam Bureau, the farcical character of such a guarantee, from contractors, who simply follow Mr. ISHERWOOD's microscopic directions, is quite evident. We will add, for the information of those interested, that while the *Wampanoag* has 30,000 square feet of heating surface in her boilers, she has but 7,000 square feet of condensing surface in her surface condensers. This proportion is, of course, preposterous. The best English and continental engineers, like MAUDSLAY, PENN, NAPIER, SCHNEIDER, and others, give at least double this proportion of cooling surface, and consequently greatly increase the power of the engine.

Of Congressional doings the debate upon the Naval Appropriation Bill in the Senate is all we have to report this week of especial interest to the Army and Navy. The chief discussion was upon the amendment authorizing the enlistment of 1,250 apprentices and boys, in addition to the 8,500 sailors provided for. Mr. CONKLING got through the Committee of the Whole an amendment reducing the number of sailors to 7,500, exclusive of apprentices and boys. But, subsequently, when the bill was reported to the Senate, Mr. CONKLING's amendment was considered separately and rejected. The principal opponents of the amendment were Messrs. GRIMES, CONNESS, DAVIS, and NYE, and its advocates Messrs. SPRAGUE and CONKLING. An amendment was adopted directing that the unexpended balance of the naval appropriation remaining on the 1st of July be carried to the surplus fund.

BREVET Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd commanding the Sub-District of Alabama, has issued the following order for the suppression of the "Ku-Klux Klan."

The outrages against life, the peace and good order of the community, in this sub-district, perpetrated by a band disguised with marks, and styling itself the "KuKlux Klan," constitute a public evil: It is therefore ordered that the various sheriffs, mayors, marshals, magistrates, constables, chiefs of police, and police, will be held accountable by the post commanders over their respective districts, for the suppression of the iniquitous organization, and the apprehension of its members whenever found.

When apprehensions are made, and the Code of Alabama is silent on the subject of the offences for which charged, the prisoners will be turned over to the commander of the proper military post, with written statement of the offence, giving dates, places and witnesses, with a view to trial by military commission.

It should be duly considered that the Code of Alabama, derives its vitality from the Commanding General of the Third Military District agreeably to the "Acts of Congress," and when there happens to be a seeming difference between it and the military orders issued direct from his Headquarters, the latter are ruled as paramount.

All placards and newspaper cards of the "KuKlux Klan" are prohibited, and ignorance of their existence will not be held as an adequate excuse, it being the business of the civil and military officers to know what appertains to their duties. Citizens, not holding office, likewise, will not be held guiltless.

Further outrages will be viewed as evidence of neglect of duty.

"ENGINEERING," of March 13, describes the late trial at Woolwich, of the 9-in. gun of Major Palliser, which was exhibited last year at the Paris Exhibition: "Its tests are as follows: 420 rounds of 43 lbs. of powder, 87 of 45 lbs., and 4 of 55 lbs. of powder, with 250-lb. shot throughout, in all 511 rounds. The vent remained serviceable to the end. The great mass of this gun is composed of cast iron, which is lined with two barrels of coiled wrought iron, one inside the other. A crack appeared at the muzzle portion of the inner barrel shortly after firing 200 rounds. This, however, produced no ill effect whatever. It was caused by the vibration of the barrel, which was accidentally loose in the muzzle. The gun was manufactured by the Elswick Ordnance Company, and remains practically uninjured."



# ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1868.

Tuesday, March 31st.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 56, March 13, 1868, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended sixty days.

The superintendent general recruiting service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, to Fort McHenry, Maryland, a detachment of twenty recruits for assignment to Company H, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Wednesday, April 1st.

In proceeding from Savannah, Georgia, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, in compliance with Special Orders No. 71, Paragraph 5, from this office, dated March 24, 1868, transportation by way of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to Superintendent J. F. Carl.

The following-named officers of the First U. S. Cavalry will proceed via the Isthmus of Panama to join their regiment in the Military Division of the Pacific by July 1, 1868. Transportation in obedience to this order is authorized and the usual advance will be paid them: Brevet Brigadier-General George A. H. Blake, colonel; First Lieutenant J. H. Hall.

Thursday, April 2d.

The permission to delay joining his proper station granted Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, lieutenant-colonel Third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 69, March 31, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

Henry Williams, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Mobile, Alabama, will repair, without delay, to Andersonville, Georgia, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, to which he is hereby transferred.

Henry Clark, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Georgia, will repair, without delay, to Staunton, Virginia, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, to which he is hereby transferred.

Ewald Schneider, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Staunton, Virginia, will repair, without delay, to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, to which he is hereby transferred.

The following-named officers are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on duty as members of the Board to retire disabled officers, convened in New York city by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office, provided they are not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere: Brevet Major-General A. Doublebay, colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

Friday, April 3d.

Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Captain Evan Miles, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

Private John Power, who deserted from Company E, Second Battalion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, enlisted May 17, 1867, under the name of James Flynn, and was assigned to Company E, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby restored to duty without trial, on condition that he makes good the time lost by desertion, and is transferred to Company E, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps).

As soon as the interests of the service will permit, the Commanding General Fourth Military District will grant a furlough for ninety days to Private Joseph Smith, Company C, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain W. Fletcher, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 53, March 9, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Saturday, April 4th.

Brevet Colonel Nelson H. Davis, lieutenant-colonel, assistant inspector-general, will report for duty to Brevet Major-General Terry, commanding Department of Dakota, on the expiration of the permission to delay granted him in Special Orders No. 54, March 4, 1868, from this office.

So much of Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 70, March 23, 1868, from this office, as directed Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, to report by letter to Major-General Howard, commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for assignment to duty in that bureau, is hereby revoked.

Second Lieutenant E. H. Weirman, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report by letter to Major-General Howard, commissioner of that bureau, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers will report to Major-General Hancock, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, Washington, D. C., for duty on his staff: Captain Charles G. Cox, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Robert Chandler, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

Private Ferdinand Gross, Company K, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, will report by letter to the medical director Third Military District, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Major W. T. Howell, assistant quartermaster, is hereby relieved from the operation of so much of Special Orders No. 61, March 12, 1868, from this office, as directed him to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general and chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty in that division.

Brevet Major W. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed, without delay, to Nashville, Tennessee, and relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Moore, quartermaster, of his duties at that place, receiving to him for all public money and property in his possession, and reporting by letter to the Commanding General and

Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, for further orders.

So much of paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 52, March 2, 1868, from this office, as detailed Brevet Captain George D. Hill, first lieutenant Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed him to report by letter to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of that bureau, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked.

Monday, April 6th.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major James Callehan, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 183, November 9, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Randolph, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, and will report in person to the Commanding General Fifth Military District, to relieve Brevet Brigadier-General T. A. McParlin, surgeon, as Medical Director Fifth Military District, who will, upon being relieved, report in person to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare detachments of convenient size, of recruits that are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be reported to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for assignment to the Third U. S. Cavalry. Three hundred and eighty-five recruits are required, including eight trumpeters, seven farriers, ten blacksmiths, and six saddlers.

Private Charles W. Webber, Company D, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, having been appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General and Chief Medical Officer, District of New Mexico, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby detailed as Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service for the ensuing two years. He will repair to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and relieve Brevet Brigadier-General William N. Grier, colonel Third U. S. Cavalry, of those duties, and of all property, funds, and records pertaining thereto. General Grier, upon being relieved, will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

## OBITUARY.

### LIEUTENANT JOHN D. CLARK.

LIEUTENANT John D. Clark, of the Navy, who died on board the U. S. steamer *Canandaigua* at Civita Vecchia, on the 8th of last March, was born in New York, and graduated from the Naval Academy as an ensign in June, 1863. Immediately after his graduation, Ensign Clark was ordered to the *Sacramento*, and served in her while on blockade duty off Wilmington, and subsequently in the same vessel upon the coasts of Europe, South America, and Africa, in search of Rebel privateers. While the *Sacramento* was refitting at Boston in the winter of 1863 Ensign Clark volunteered for duty on board the steamer *Ellis and Annie*, which was hurriedly fitted out to go in search of the steamer *Chesapeake*, captured by Rebels on her passage from New York to Portland. The *Ellis and Annie* succeeded in recapturing the *Chesapeake* in British waters, and delivered her to the authorities at Halifax. In August, 1865, upon the return of the *Sacramento* to the United States, Ensign Clark was placed on waiting orders, and in October of the same year was ordered to the *Canandaigua*, at Boston. In November, 1865, he was commissioned master, and in the following November lieutenant.

Lieutenant Clark was a superior officer, and his strict attention to his duties always gained him the confidence of his superior officers, while his genial manners endeared him to his messmates, with whom he was deservedly popular. At the time of his death Lieutenant Clark was twenty-two years of age, and had been seven years and a half in the service. His career, although brief, was full of promise, and by his death the Navy has lost one whose fine abilities and noble qualities gave promise of a useful and brilliant future.

### BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL L. D. WATKINS.

At a meeting of the officers of the Army present in New Orleans, held at the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District, on the 29th ult., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world by sudden death our brother officer, Brevet Brigadier-General Louis D. Watkins, U. S. Army, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Infantry, who has served his country with great gallantry and distinction; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the departure from our midst of a comrade who has discharged well every important trust confided to him, and deeply regret the loss of so true and tried a friend.

Resolved, That, deeply sympathizing with the wife and family of the deceased in the irreparable loss which they have sustained, we would convey our heartfelt condolence in this their time of great sorrow.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Captain Joseph B. Rife, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain J. W. Walsh, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Robert Gray, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant C. D. Lyon, Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant R. H. Day, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacob, Sixth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Captain R. H. Pratt, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

## FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.

THE following extracts are from a private letter, dated, Fort Wallace, Kansas, March 24th:

The railroad is fast approaching this post, and it is said the terminus will be here by June next. There are no signs of Indians yet, nor any rumors as to their movements. It is the general opinion among employees of the Denver Stage Company that we shall have trouble as soon as the grass grows, but I see nothing to form any opinion upon either for or against that opinion.

The troops at this post are Companies B, C, and I, Fifth Infantry, and I, Seventh Cavalry. The absence of the permanent commander, Brevet Colonel H. C. Bankhead, captain Fifth Infantry, on leave leaves Captain E. Butler, Fifth U. S. Infantry, temporarily in command of the post.

The "fort" is far from completion. The officers live in frame constructions, run up hastily from the ground, without foundation, and banked up, tent fashion, around the bases to keep out the wind. I wish the author of the new Army pay bill could see them. I wish he could have had an opportunity of passing three or four hours in one of my "rooms" yesterday during a rain storm, and that he were there at this present hour during a snow storm. A longer stay there would be dangerous to-day, as he might be buried in the snow, which I have to remove only about twice a day. During the past night my head was kept in a state of refreshing coolness by the snow, which was sprinkled on me by the delicate hand of Dame Nature herself, through the interstices of the boards which form my dwelling. I think the author of the bill would willingly pay \$6 dollars a month per room for the privilege of not living in any of them.

There is another point in the bill which I hope you may notice. Field officers commanding posts are to receive additional pay. Why should not company officers get the additional pay in like cases? When in the same position as post commanders their expenses are no less than those of field officers, though their pay is. I trust this is only an error of omission. Extend the provisions of this section of the act to company officers commanding posts; cut out those provisions which would make us pay for our fuel and quarters (adobe huts and frame shelters in which we can not turn around), and the bill will, I think, be favorably received by the Army. The provision increasing the pay of enlisted men one dollar per month for every additional year of service is an excellent one, calculated to keep good men in the ranks; and I hope it will become a law, whatever becomes of the remaining provisions of the bill. I hope these views are yours; they are those of every officer of my acquaintance.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Commandery, held at its quarters, No. 1103 Walnut street, on Wednesday evening, April 1st, the following-named gentlemen (candidates for membership), were balloted for, and duly elected companions of the Order:

Of the first (1st) class—Rear-Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, U. S. Navy, commanding North Pacific squadron; Commodore Charles S. Boggs, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. steamer *De Soto*; Captain George B. Balch, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. steamer *Contocook*, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbot, U. S. Navy, U. S. steamer *Wampanoag*; First Assistant Engineer John D. Vanburen, U. S. Navy, Assistant Instructor in the Department of Steam Engineering, U. S. Naval Academy; Acting Paymaster Edward S. Whelen, Jr., late U. S. Navy; Brevet Colonel Alexander Chambers, U. S. Army, Major Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, commanding Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; Brevet Major Joseph Busch, U. S. Army, Captain Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; Second Lieutenant William A. Olmstead, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Fort Dakota, Dakota Territory; Captain Henry L. Beck, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Fort Sully, Dakota Territory; First Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Fort Sully; Captain Enno F. Wenckebach, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Fort Rice, Dakota Territory; First Lieutenant William S. McCaskey, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, late Captain U. S. Volunteers, Fort Rice, Dakota Territory; Brevet Major Benjamin T. Hutchins, U. S. Army, Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, late lieutenant-colonel First New Hampshire Cavalry, Fort Richardson, Jacksboro', Texas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., U. S. Army, Captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Camp Grant, Richmond, Va.; First Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Captain U. S. Volunteers, New Orleans, La.; Second Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Volunteers, Ship Island, Miss.; Second Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, late first lieutenant U. S. Volunteers, Ship Island, Miss.; Captain Henry P. Muirhead, late Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1123 Girard street; Captain Samuel E. Meigs, late Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, 1713 Locust street.

Of the third (3d) class.—J. Brown Parker, Esq., late Volunteer Aid, etc., Pennsylvania Militia, N. W. corner Broad and Federal Streets.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Columbus, Miss., at 10 o'clock A. M., the 6th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Major-General August V. Kantz, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Major W. H. Bartholomew, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. G. Sprague, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant T. W. Morrison, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Isaac O. Shelby, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Barrett, first lieutenant Thirty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.



## INFANTRY SCHOOLS.

The following order, issued by Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent of General Recruiting Service, with the approval of General Grant, gives the details of the plan for the instruction of General Service recruits, to which we alluded in our last issue.

The following system and organization will hereafter be carried out at the General Service depots and sub-depots for the instruction of recruits.

The respective commanding officers are charged with its supervision and thorough and proper execution.

I. There will be posted at prominent points at the depots, notices to recruits that schools are provided for the instruction of those who desire advancement. Appended to these notices will be printed copies of the Act of Congress of August 4, 1854, and General Orders No. 173, War Department, A. G. O., December 20, 1865.

II. Primary schools will be established at each post. Where the number of pupils exceed thirty, there will be an instructor for each twenty or twenty-five men. These instructors will be selected non-commissioned officers of the proper intelligence and capacity for the duty. They will instruct their respective classes until they are sufficiently well qualified in the following branches to enter the advanced school, viz.: Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, as far as fractions; primary geography, history of the United States, the school of the soldier, with the position of a soldier, etc., to be thoroughly acquired and recited from memory by each pupil, and practically illustrated.

III. An advanced school, under charge of commissioned officers, will be established at Governor's Island, for all those who have passed through the primary school, or who by their previous education and proficiency are enabled to pass a satisfactory examination in the course taught at the primary school. The instruction in the advanced school will be a completion of the course in arithmetic, general geography and history, tactics through the school of the company and battalion, to include instruction and practice in teaching, drilling and training the squad and company, the manner of giving commands, etc., customs of service, military ceremonies, selections from the Regulations and the Articles of War, the preparation of requisitions, returns, reports, etc., correspondence, the number and kind of books kept at company and regimental headquarters, the method and order of keeping them and filing; correspondence, the duties of non-commissioned officers, the calls, etc., signal duty, bayonet exercise, an elementary knowledge of astronomy, readings on military law and readings with practical instruction in simple field-works and engineering, out-post, patrol and guard duty.

IV. The text books to be used will be such as are designated from time to time by the board of examination (see par 10) or by the adjutant-general of the Army.

V. No soldier will be admitted or retained in the advanced school except he have a good moral character and be perfect in drill, carriage and soldierly bearing.

VI. The recitations in the schools will be each evening in the week except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, and twice a week in the day time at such hours as the post commander shall, by general order, specify.

VII. The terms in the schools shall be three months. No soldier shall remain over two terms in either class. The post commander will designate in orders the pupils admitted, rejected and past from the primary school to the advance school, which shall be done upon examination by the instructors.

VIII. The duties of instructors in the advanced school will be exercised by Lieutenants Wilson and Story, and divided according to the instructions of the post commander or the general superintendent. They will prepare their classes for examination and certificate each three months, presenting the first class the last week in June, and presenting a class at the same time in September, December and March. They will keep a record of the attendance and proficiency of their classes, and forward the same every week through the post commander to these headquarters, and the same will be posted at such place as the commanding officer may designate at Governor's Island.

IX. The necessary text books will be procured from the post fund and held as a charge against the soldier pending his use of them. Such charge to be removed upon the safe return of the books.

X. The post adjutant and quartermaster will perform these duties for the school. The post commander will detail such other assistants and add such other facilities as may from time to time be necessary to perfect the schools, and for that purpose will make any recommendation he may think proper to these headquarters. He will also make such transfers and selection from recruits from and to sub-depots as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this order.

XI. The board of examination will consist of the general superintendent of Recruiting Service, the Commandant of Governor's Island, and the three senior officers on duty at the General Service depot. They will convene on the last Monday in March, June, September, and the second Monday in December of each year, to examine the soldiers presented by the instructors as suitably prepared to be lanced as non-commissioned officers.

XII. After the examination, certificates will be given each soldier showing his proficiency and standing if he is found competent by the board, and the soldiers thus lanced as non-commissioned officers will be assigned to such duty as soon as practicable, with companies or detachments of recruits.

XIII. The commanding officer at Newport Barracks, Ky., will establish primary and advanced schools under the same general rules and system as herein provided, selecting proper instructors for each class and school; and will after careful personal examination, send forward one week prior to the quarterly examination at Governor's Island such soldiers as are fitted for such examination.

XIV. Post and depot commanders will exercise person-

al supervision over these schools, and from time to time, in their discretion, designate and direct the officer of the day or other officer to attend and supervise the primary schools in such a manner that the school will always be under the supervision of a commissioned officer.

## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 21.]

JOINT RESOLUTION appointing managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Erastus B. Walcott, of Wisconsin, John H. Martindale, of New York, and Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, be, and hereby are, appointed managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, under the provisions and conditions of the third section of an act approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, from the twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, be, and is hereby, appointed manager to serve out the unexpired term of Horatio G. Stebbins, of California, resigned.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish, from the captured ordnance, such ordnance with their implements as he may deem proper, to the several national asylums for the purpose of firing salutes; and also such small arms and equipments as may be necessary for the purpose of guard duty at the asylums.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Endorsed by the President. Received 12th March, 1868.  
[NOTES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing resolution having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

## NAVY.

## APRIL 3D.

Hefferan, John, S. S. Minnesota. Stewart, Peter, Susquehanna. Joseph, Lieut., Francis. Sundberg, J. A., receiving ship. Stephens, Wm. T., str. Don. Vermont.

## ARMY.

## APRIL 7TH.

Broome, John S., Brevet Lt.-Col. Lealie, C. E., Lieut.-Col. Cooke, P. St. George, General. Ullman, Daniel, Brig.-Gen. Gardner, Asa P., Lieutenant. Van Vleet, Fred., Colonel. Learned, D. R., Colonel. Wheaton, Frank, General.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

MARCH 28.—Surgeon Adrian Hudson, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Boatswain John A. Selmer, to duty as foreman of laborers at the Navy-yard, New York, on May 1st.

Gunner Felix Cassidy, to duty on board the receiving ship Ohio.  
Gunner Burgess P. Allen, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.  
Sailmaker J. C. Bradford, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 30.—Commodore William Rogers Taylor, to duty as a member of the Examining Board of which Commodore Winslow is president.  
Paymaster J. D. Murray, to duty on board the Contocook, and as fleet paymaster North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 31.—Lieutenant Marston Niles, to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant-Commanders C. M. Chester and B. F. Day, to duty on board the Contocook.

First Assistant Engineer Oscar C. Lewis, to duty connected with the Ammonoosuc.

APRIL 3.—Captain John J. Almy, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on May 15th.

Captain Foxhall A. Parker, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, on May 15th.

Captain D. McN. Fairfax, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, on June 12th.

## DETACHED.

MARCH 28.—Paymaster A. E. Watson, from duty as Superintendent of Baking and Purchase of Flour, and ordered to settle his accounts.  
Midshipman Edward Woodman, from duty on board the De Solo, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Charles Johnston, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on May 1st, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker H. W. Franklin, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Moses A. Lane, from duty on board the receiving ship Ohio, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner John Rodgers, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 30.—Paymaster C. W. Abbot, from duty on board the Contocook and as fleet paymaster North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Commodore James Alden, from duty as a member of the Examining Board, of which Commodore Winslow is president, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 31.—First Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

First Assistant Engineer E. A. deValle, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer William S. Neal, from duty connected with the Ammonoosuc, and ordered to duty on board the Tuscarora.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant-Commanders E. E. Preble and Walter Abbot, from duty on board the Contocook, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 2.—First Assistant Engineer James Shirclaw, from special duty at New York, and granted leave of absence.

APRIL 3.—Commodore Joseph F. Greene, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, on June 12th, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain John N. B. Olitz, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, on May 15th, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain J. B. M. Mullany, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on May 15th, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Abraham K. Kirby, from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty on board the Nissa.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 30.—Cadet Engineer J. P. Wilson.

## ORDER REVOKED.

MARCH 31.—Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, to duty on board the Tuscarora, and he is placed on waiting orders.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 2.—Mate P. J. Corbett, to duty on board the Sabine.

## DETACHED.

MARCH 30.—Mate F. W. Kimball, from duty on board the Santee, and granted leave for discharge.

APRIL 1.—Acting Ensign John Greenhalgh, from duty on board the Constellation, and placed on leave for discharge.

APRIL 3.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon William Gale, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, and ordered to return North.

## GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

APRIL 1.—Acting Master B. S. Melville and Mate B. W. Tucker.  
APRIL 2.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George A. Smith, Acting Ensigns H. W. O'Hara, C. R. Fleming, A. F. Bashford, August Adler, and Robert Hunter.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons W. F. Hutchinson, T. S. Keith, George B. Todd, and Henry Shaw; Acting Assistant Surgeons Isaiah Dewling and John D. Malone; Acting Third Assistant Engineers E. A. Robinson, and E. G. Park.  
APRIL 3.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Holmes.

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

APRIL 2.—Acting Ensign W. F. Kilgore.

## DISCHARGED.

APRIL 2.—Acting Ensign William Robinson.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been granted honorable discharges since last report:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. Nickerson, from April 4th.  
Acting Ensigns Joseph Richardson, from March 9th, and R. B. Elder, from April 1st.

Mate B. G. Studley, from April 3d.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh, from March 28th.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers J. T. Buckley, from March 31st; George E. Burwell, from April 2d, and James Patterson and Jas. A. Spalding, from April 3d.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers L. G. Hart, from March 31st, and Timothy Woodruff and Dennis A. McDermott, from April 4th.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported to the War Department since last report:

## THIRD CAVALRY.

Company E, from Fort Bascom, N. M., to Fort Bayard, N. M., March 8, 1868.

## FOURTH CAVALRY.

Headquarters, from Camp Verde, Texas, to Fort Concho, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company A, from Fort Chadbourne, Texas, to Fort McKavett, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company B, from Camp Verde, Texas, to Austin, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company F, from Fort Mason, Texas, to Fort McKavett, February 25, 1868.

Company I, from Jefferson, Texas, to Austin, Texas, February 25, 1868.

## SIXTH CAVALRY.

Headquarters, from Austin, Texas, to Fort Richardson, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company A, from Buffalo Springs, Texas, to Fort Burnham, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company B, from Austin, Texas, to Fort Richardson, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company C, from Jacksboro, Texas, to Fort Burnham, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company F, from Camp Wilson, Texas, to Fort Richardson, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Companies H and M, from Mt. Pleasant, Texas, to Fort Richardson, Texas, February 25, 1868.

## NINTH CAVALRY.

Company D, from Fort Hudson, Texas, to Fort Stockton, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company G, from Fort Hudson, Texas, to Fort Clarke, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Companies H and I, from Fort Davis, Texas, to Fort Quitman, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company K, from Fort Stockton, Texas, to Fort Davis, Texas, February 25, 1868.

Company L, from Fort Inge, Texas, to Fort Duncan, Texas, February 25, 1868.

## TENTH CAVALRY.

Headquarters, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, March 23, 1868.

Name of Camp Wilson, Texas, has been changed to Fort Griffin, Texas; Jacksboro is now called Fort Richardson, Texas; Buffalo Springs has been named Camp Tucker, Texas.

## THIRD INFANTRY.

Headquarters and Company K, from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Riley, Kansas.

## SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Headquarters, from Galveston, Texas, to Fort Griffin, Texas.

Company A, from Hempstead, Texas, to Fort Richardson, Texas.

Company C, from Houston, Texas, to Fort Griffin, Texas.

Company D, from Houston, Texas, to Fort Richardson, Texas.

Company E, from Brenham, Texas, to Fort Concho, Texas.

Company G, from Woodville, Texas, to Fort Griffin, Texas.

Company H, from Centerville, Texas, to Fort Concho, Texas.

## THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Headquarters, from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort McKavett, Texas.

Company C, from San Antonio to Camp Verde, Texas.

Company D, from Refugio to Fort McKavett, Texas.

Company E, from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort McKavett, Texas.

Company F, from Seguin, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas.

Company G, from Weatherford, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas.

Company H, from Goliad, Texas, to Fort Mason, Texas.

Company I, from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort McKavett, Texas.

Companies A and K are at Camp Concordia, Texas; the name of Fort Bliss having been changed to Camp Concordia, Texas.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending April 4, 1868:

James Hall, landsman, March 22d, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

John Kelly, seaman, Feb. 21st, U. S. steamer Franklin, at Nice, France.

Lawrence Whelan, seaman, March 22d, U. S. steamer Monongahela, West End, St. Croix.

John Crozier, ordinary seaman, March 4th, U. S. S. Monongahela, West End, St. Croix.

John D. Clark, lieutenant, March 8th, U. S. steamer Canandaigua, Civita Vecchia.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

MARCH 23.—Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Laws, to duty on board the steamer Elze, at New Orleans, La.

MARCH 31.—Second Assistant Engineer John P. Cloyd, to duty on board the steamer Mahoning, at Portland, Me.

## DETACHED.

MARCH 31.—First Lieutenant Edward B. Furlong, from duty on board the Reliance, at San Francisco, and ordered to duty on board the Lincoln.

First Lieutenant Daniel B. Hodgdon, from duty on board the Lincoln.

Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Rockefeller, from duty on board the Mahoning, and ordered to duty on board the McCulloch, at New York.

Second Assistant Engineer Horace P. Gray, from duty on board the McCulloch, and placed on waiting orders.

## GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MARCH 31.—Third Lieutenant James F. Oils, for thirty days from April 2d.

Third Lieutenant Theodore E. Baldwin, of the steamer Leonard for thirty days.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The grand full-dress military and civic promenade concert, complimentary to Band-Master C. S. Grafulla, under the patronage of the active members and Veterans Corps of the Seventh regiment N. Y. S. N. G., will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, April 16th. Concert from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M.; dancing to commence at 10 o'clock P. M., and conclude at 1 o'clock A. M. The band for this occasion will be increased to one hundred performers. The over-crowded state of the Academy on the evening of the reception given by the Seventh, year before last has induced the committee having the present entertainment in hand to limit the number of tickets issued to 2,500. This figure is to be strictly adhered to, the entire number of tickets, including the complimentary ones, being as near the above number as it could possibly be made. As all the tickets were sold some time ago there is quite a demand for them, and many of the members of the regiment will be compelled to stay away because they neglected to put their names down for tickets when they had an opportunity. There is to be no supper room in the Academy on the occasion, all the surplus space being taken up for hat and cloak rooms. The tickets, which are very handsomely gotten up, are not transferable, each one being numbered and bearing the name of the person to whom it is issued, and the name of the member of the committee through whom it was obtained. A coupon only is to be given at the door, the holder retaining the rest of the ticket. It is expected that a large number of the gentlemen present will appear in the new full-dress uniform of the regiment, and the assemblage will consequently be a very brilliant one. Invitations have been extended to Governor Fenton and staff, and to Generals Shaler and Varian and their staffs, and these, with the tickets for the press, are the only complimentary invitations issued. Everything has been done to secure the success of the entertainment, which will, doubtless, be one of the most successful military concerts ever given in the City of New York.

**DRILL OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—A drill of Companies A, B, E, G and K, of this regiment, took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on Friday evening, the 5th inst. Lieutenant-Colonel Knox McAfee was in command, and Major Howe and Adjutant Murphy were also present. The companies were divided into six commands, of eleven files each. Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, commanding the First brigade, and his staff, witnessed the drill, and it was expected that Major-General Shaler would also be present according to an announcement last week. The general, however, did not put in an appearance, and on leaving the building he noticed a disconsolate member of his staff who, muffled in his cloak, was majestically pacing up and down the sidewalk, awaiting either the arrival of his chief or the announcement "The drill is dismissed."

The battalion on Friday evening made a very good appearance although we noticed here and there were men who, without being so ill-formed, stood as if they were either knock-kneed or had unusually large calves. Occasionally, too, some of the men would stand at ease instead of attention, throwing the butts of their muskets to the left and clapping their hands over the lock. Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee has a good voice for command, and showed himself well posted in the tactics, the drill being gone through with in a very creditable manner to all concerned. There are one or two points, however, to which we desire to call the attention of this regiment and of the National Guard generally, because they are of importance, but are, nevertheless, frequently neglected. The first point is that the cadence of the step is either too fast or too slow. The first error is the more common one, the rate generally being 120 or 125 instead of 110 steps per minute, as was the case with the left wing of the Twelfth. It must also be remembered that when the order "In place rest" is given one foot must be constantly kept on the alignment. Last Friday evening after the above order had been given, the colonel had to give the preliminary command "Fall in" before continuing the drill. When the command "Rest" is given it is well enough for men to squat on the muskets, or to neglect to keep themselves properly aligned, but it is not proper to leave the ranks or to sit down when the command has been given to rest in place. In breaking from the right to march to the left by company, the companies executed the left turn with their pieces at a carry, thus greatly marring the execution of the movement. We have already said that the drill was a creditable one, and we have no hesitation in saying that our criticisms on the above drill will apply with equal and even greater force to several other regiments of the First division.

**THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.**—We notice that one of the Sunday papers states that it is requested to contradict the report that the Bugle Corps of the Third regiment of Cavalry intend giving a ball. We have before us at the present time a neatly-printed card bearing the following inscription: "Invitation ball of the buglers of the Third regiment Cavalry N. G. S. N. Y. to be held at Central Hall, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, on Thursday, April 9, 1868. The committee." If this doesn't mean ball it is most certainly liable to that imputation. Perhaps the committee omitted to send an invitation to the paper above alluded to. What does this mean? It looks like a falling off of interest on the part of the National Guard readers.

**COMPANY F, NINTH REGIMENT.**—Governor Fenton has issued a commission as brevet lieutenant-colonel to Captain William E. Van Wyck, commanding Company F, Ninth Regiment. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Van Wyck was formerly Captain of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-first regiment New York Volunteers.

**COMPANIES C AND G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—These companies, commanded respectively by Captain Abram L. Webber (G) and First Lieutenant Alfred Spear (C) will make a joint parade on the evening of the 17th inst. The following order has been issued: The officers and members of Companies C and G are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective armories, in full fatigue uniform, white belts and gloves, on Friday evening, April 17th, inst., at 7½ o'clock, for an evening parade. Roll-call at armories at 8½ o'clock, sharp. Line will be formed on Bond street, right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Band and field music will report to the commandant on the parade line fifteen minutes before formation. Honorary members and members of other companies are cordially invited to parade with us. If the weather should be stormy the parade will be postponed until Monday evening, April 20th, at the same hour and place.

**ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—The election for commandant of this brigade will take place at the office of Major-General H. B. Duryea, No. 161 Montague street, on Friday afternoon, the 10th inst. It is all but certain that Colonel Meserole will be the successful candidate, as there is really no opposition to his election. So certain is this matter considered that rumor has already announced several

officers of the brigade staff. Major H. J. Foster, the present assistant adjutant-general will, it is expected, remain on the staff, but not in his present position, which we hear is to be given to Adjutant Hunter, of the Twenty-third. Colonel Meserole enjoys an enviable reputation in Brooklyn, both as a soldier and a gentleman, and it will give us great pleasure to be able in our next issue to announce him as the general of the Eleventh brigade.

We publish elsewhere a sketch of General Jesse C. Smith's military career which we commend to the perusal of the members of his former command and to the National Guard at large as an honorable record of an officer who has done much to further the interests of the State Militia when it was not as desirable to be a Militia man as it now is.

**SOIREE TO DRUM-MAJOR BRUCE.**—On Monday evening, the 6th inst., a soiree was given to Drum-Major George B. Bruce, of the Seventy-first regiment, at the Centre Market armory. The attendance on this occasion was large, and was a gratifying acknowledgment of the esteem in which the recipient is held by his friends, both in and out of the regiment. Captain Wm. H. Benjamin acted as floor manager, assisted by Lieutenants Burk, Wise, Elmer, Wilson and Turner, Quartermaster-Sergeant Westervelt and Sergeant-Major Norman. The reception committee consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rockafellar, Major George D. Walcott, Captains See, Webber, Smith, Euston and Everson. Among the guests we noticed Captain Cox, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, accompanied by Sergeants Ranne and Knuble, of his company, also Ex-Captain Cheever and Adjutant Dunn, of the Eighth regiment; Drum-Major Cregan, of the Second regiment, and Drum-Major Burk, of the Fourth regiment, and others. Everything passed off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of the veteran drum-major and his friends.

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The drills of this regiment ordered for the 1st, 8th and 16th inst. have been countermanded, as it is considered unsafe to drill in the armory until the wall on North Second street is strengthened, a large crack having been discovered in it. We hope this matter will at once be attended to, as the Forty-seventh is one of the leading regiments of the Second division, and should not be allowed to suffer for want of an armory of suitable strength.

In event of the election of Colonel Meserole to the command of the Eleventh brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Austin will, undoubtedly, be elected colonel of this regiment. Colonel Austin is a good officer, and has proved himself well qualified to instruct a battalion. He is very popular with the men, and although the regiment will be very sorry to lose Colonel Meserole it is very fortunate in having in its field so efficient an officer as Lieutenant-Colonel Austin to promote to the eagles.

**NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—The following Division Drills will take place at the Regimental armory during the current month: Companies F and A, Friday, the 10th and Thursday, the 23d inst.; Lieutenant-Colonel Unkart, commanding; Companies C and E, Thursday, the 16th and Monday, the 20th, inst.; Lieutenant-Colonel Unkart, commanding; Companies H and B, Monday, the 13th inst.; Lieutenant-Colonel Unkart, commanding; Companies I and B, Wednesday, the 15th inst.; Major Stauff, commanding; Companies K and D, Tuesday, the 14th and Tuesday, the 21st inst.; Major Stauff, commanding; Companies I and G, Wednesday, the 8th and Wednesday, the 22d inst.; Major Stauff, commanding.

These drills will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely, on each of the above named days, and last two hours. The commanding field officers will return all absentees from the above drills to these headquarters on or before the 30th inst.; Sergeant-Major Stark, and Quartermaster-sergeant Zink, will assist Lieutenant-Colonel Unkart, and Ordnance Sergeant Wienecke and Commissary Sergeant Reininger will assist Major Stauff at these division drills.

The field and staff officers and the several commandants of companies will report (in civil dress) to the colonel at the regimental armory, Friday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important military business.

The commissioned officers, the non-commissioned staff officers and general guides are ordered to assemble (in fatigue uniform) at the regimental armory, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, for drill and instruction.

The officers and members of Companies K, E, B, D and G, are reminded (see General Orders No. 10, of 1867), that a battalion drill of the left wing of this regiment will take place at the State Arsenal in Seventh avenue, corner 35th street, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 7.30 P. M. Major Stauff will be in command, and the adjutant, the non-commissioned staff and the general guides will assist at that drill.

The following changes have occurred in this command since the issue of General Orders No. 10, of 1867: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Steinway, promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., February 20, 1868; Major Edmund Unkart, elected lieutenant-colonel, March 11, 1868; Captain Andrew Stauff, elected major, March 11, 1868; Edward M. Rosenbaum, of Company B, elected captain of the same, January 28, 1868; First Lieutenant Conrad Geib, of Company E, elected captain of the same, February 12, 1868; Second Lieutenant Philip H. Reineck, of Company H, elected First Lieutenant of the same, January 3, 1868; Second Lieutenant Chas. Pfeiffer, of Company B, elected first lieutenant of the same, January 28, 1868; Quartermaster Sergeant John Koch, appointed hospital steward, January 21, 1868; Carl Zink, of Company H, appointed quartermaster sergeant, January 21, 1868; George Schlessman, of Company D, appointed left general guide February 29, 1868; Resignation: Captain Louis Kurz, of Company E, January 15, 1868; Death: First Lieutenant Chas. Rehfeldt, of Company F, died January 14, 1868; the command has lost in him an amiable and able officer.

According to General Orders, No. 28, General Headquarters S. N. Y., dated adjutant general's office, Albany, Dec. 28, 1867, the following officers of this regiment have been dismissed the military service of the State: Captain Geo. Schaefer, of Company B, and First Lieutenant A. Busch, of Company H.

The attention of commandants of companies is called to sections 160 and 161 of the Military Code, with the remark that no such commandant has the right to dismiss a member of his company from the service on his own authority.

The attention of commandants of companies is likewise called to sections 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143 and 144 of the Military Code. The squad warrants issued by them to non-commissioned officers for serving regimental orders on the members of their respective commands, must contain all the names and residences of the uniformed and equipped members of the same, and after having been returned to and sworn to before such commandants, and properly dated and signed, these warrants will henceforth be filled by the latter officers with the adjutant, together with their usual returns of "present and absent," which they are required by former general orders from these headquarters, to make, after each regimental parade or battalion drill.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—On the 2d inst., Brevet Major-General Jourdan issued the following order: The field officers, adjutant, sergeant-major, one color bearer, general guides, markers, and one drummer, and Companies C, D, F, H and I (composing the right wing of this command), will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, on Portland avenue, on Tuesday, 7th inst., and Monday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The field officers, adjutant, sergeant-major, one color bearer, general guides, markers, and one drummer, and Companies A, B, E, G and K (composing the left wing of this command), will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the same hour and place, on Friday, 10th inst., and Friday, 24th inst.

The field officers, adjutant, sergeant-major, color bearers, general guides, markers, drum-major, and all commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, and a detail of eight files from each company of this command, will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the same hour and place, on Saturday, 18th inst., and Wednesday, 6th proximo.

The attention of company commanders is respectfully directed to the provisions of paragraph 8, General Orders No. 8, series of 1867. Paragraph 3, of General Orders No. 3, series of 1867, is hereby cancelled.

All non-commissioned officers absent from drills ordered by General Order No. 1, current series, who have not availed themselves of the privileges of paragraph 2, of said order, and who have not been excused for said absence, are hereby notified that inasmuch as they may have misunderstood the intent and meaning of said paragraph, they will have an opportunity to state their reasons for said absence to the colonel commanding, or other field officer in command, at each or any of the drills hereby ordered; failing to do so, or should the reasons assigned be considered insufficient, they will be reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders, which reduction will be announced in the next general order issued.

Paragraph 9, of General Orders No. 1, current series, is hereby amended to read as follows: The presiding officer, at all elections for non-commissioned officers in this command, will make full returns of the votes polled at said elections, stating the names of all candidates, and the number of votes polled for each.

In no case will a warrant be issued to any man elected at said elections until he has passed a satisfactory examination before the Regimental Examining Board, nor will said men so elected be permitted to hold, act or officiate as non-commissioned officers for a period longer than three months after said election, except upon the recommendation of the president of the Board of Examination, or under authority of a warrant issued by the regimental commander.

Company commanders will be held especially responsible for the faithful execution of this paragraph.

The following resignations and promotions are hereby announced to this command.

**Resigned.**—Captain Henry Heath, Company F; resignation accepted March 3d, 1868, "to enable him to accept the office of commissary of subsistence of the Second Division." Second Lieutenant Wm. W. Dusenbury, Company B; resignation accepted March 10, 1868. Second Lieutenant John M. Chrisfield, Company C; resignation accepted March 23d, 1868.

**Promoted.**—John C. Leferts (formerly of the Seventh Regiment, N. G.) to be captain Company A, vice Cuff, resigned. First Sergeant George W. Nash, company C, to be first lieutenant same company, vice England, resigned. Sergeant Ava W. Powell, Company C, to be second lieutenant same company, vice Chrisfield, resigned. First Lieutenant Charles C. Halleck, Company E, to be captain, vice Smith, resigned. First Lieutenant John G. F. Powell (formerly of Company A, First Battalion Heavy Artillery), to be first lieutenant Company E, vice Halleck, promoted. First Lieutenant Harry H. Beadle, Company F, to be captain, vice Heath, resigned. First Sergeant Joseph Quick, Company F, to be first lieutenant same company, vice Beadle, promoted.

**WING DRILLS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Battalion drills of the right and left wing of the Seventh to take place at the armory on the evenings of Monday and Wednesday of this week. On Monday evening the right wing was drilled, turning out five companies, of twenty-eight files each. Colonel Clark was in command, and quite a large number of spectators were present. The drill throughout was as nearly faultless as it well could be. The Ninth Company, Captain Easton, is on the right of this wing, and the Eighth, Captain George William Smith, on its left, and as a consequence the cadence of the step was exactly what it should be. There is a marked difference in this particular between the wings of this regiment, the cadence of the left wing being irregular and frequently too fast. At the drills this week the Sixth Company was on the right of the left wing, and the Tenth on its left. The resignation of Captain Rogers will necessitate a new arrangement of the companies, which will, undoubtedly, produce an improvement in the marching of the left wing. As we have already spoken in high terms of the right wing drill, it is only necessary to add that it was, undoubtedly, the best drill which has taken place in the First division in the new tactics.

Although at the commencement of the drill season there were many officers who did not altogether like Upton's system, we find that it has grown upon them, and that the general opinion is decidedly in its favor. It is certain that General Upton has succeeded in mobilizing the battalion to a greater extent than any previous tactician with whose works we are familiar, and that he has, therefore, in this particular, taken several steps in advance. The drill of the left wing on Wednesday night was pronounced by a distinguished ex-officer of Volunteers, who is competent and fitted to judge on such matters, to be a superior drill, and yet we have seen the wing do better. As we have already remarked, the marching was not as steady as is usually the case in this regiment, for it must be remembered that the Seventh is in most things to be judged by the standard of its doings, and is, therefore, expected to equal its previous efforts. In the firing there was considerable nervousness, and one or two bad fires were the result. One of these was commenced, and, therefore, caused by the company on the left. The movements, however, were well executed, and the drill generally was a good one, although not as good as some previous ones of this wing which we have had the pleasure of witnessing. The officers and men of the Seventh regiment have attained and continue to maintain an enviable proficiency in company and battalion movements, and can go through the manual with great precision; the only thing which now remains to make the regiment equal, if not superior, to any body of citizen soldiers is practice in target firing. We hope that before the commencement of another drill season arrangements will be made by which the members of this regiment can be instructed in the use of the pieces which they now handle so well.



**THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT BAND.**—For the past week an entertainment has been advertised in Brooklyn to take place on the 10th inst., the music for which is to be furnished by the Twenty-fifth regiment band. This regiment is stationed in Albany, and it is rather a new thing for Brooklynites to go further than New York for their music. As the advertisement states that the music is to be under the direction of Mr. Papet, the well-known military band-master, it may be that, after all, the Twenty-third regiment band is for the nonce to be assigned to the Twenty-fifth. The why and the wherefore of all this we leave to others to solve.

**COMPANY E, FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The Engineer Corps of this regiment, Sergeant Dreisigacker, have been transferred to Company C, Captain Peter Kroeger. The weekly drill of this company, which fell on last Monday, was held at the New York Casino, in Houston street, by request. The reason for this was to give the lady friends of the members an opportunity of surprising them, which they did not, by paying them a visit, as this could have reasonably been expected by doing so en masse. As usual, the requisite number of musicians were on hand, and dancing was soon substituted for drilling. In the course of the evening, a large number of gentlemen visited the Casino and joined in the fun; among them Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand, Major Seebach, and Adjutant Smith, of the Fifth; Colonel Lux and Captain Berth, of the Eleventh; Lieutenant Wilson, of the Twelfth; Major Schultz, of the First Cavalry; ex-Captain Holworth, and a number of others.

The number present was large enough to call the affair a ball, although it belongs to the class called *surprise*. Everybody enjoyed himself, herself, or itself, except one dyspeptic patient, who attended under advice of his physician, and he digested his breakfast the next day rather more easily than usual.

**COMPANY D, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—This company were treated to a surprise on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., while engaged in drilling at their armory. The surprises consisted of about sixty young ladies and a few gentlemen. Captain Shaw received his fair visitants with all courtesy, and extended to them the hospitality of the armory. Arrangements were soon made for dancing; Wm. H. Wharton acting as floor manager, in which he was assisted by Messrs. Daily, Nettleton, Martell and Morton, while Captain A. L. Webber, Lieutenant Charles S. Glover, and Messrs. Parkin, Drew and Smith acted as reception committee. Between the sixth and seventh dances, Drum-Major Burke, of the Fourth regiment, gave an exhibition of his Lightning Zouave Drill. Among the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, of the Fourth regiment, and Captain Cox, of the Thirty-seventh. The surprise was a very pleasant affair, and was kept up until long after midnight.

**COMPANY D, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—After the drill of the left wing of the Seventh regiment on last Wednesday evening Corporal Wm. S. Dow, of the Fourth Company, was presented with the "recruiting testimonial" awarded by the company to the member who should bring in the greatest number of men during the year. The presentation was made by Private L. B. Hyatt in a neat speech, which was appropriately responded to by Corporal Dow. The testimonial consisted of a "National Guard" pin very tastefully gotten up, and ornamented with diamonds.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—A battalion drill of this regiment will take place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Monday evening, the 13th inst. Tickets are issued for the occasion.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.**—We have received a copy of the annual report of Adjutant-General Cunningham, of Massachusetts, and the accompanying report of the quartermaster-general for the year ending December 31, 1867.

The Volunteer Militia of the State at present consists of four batteries of Light Artillery, six companies of cavalry, and ninety-two of infantry, including the two companies of cadets, viz:

**First Brigade.**—Light artillery batteries, two; companies of cavalry, five; (First regiment) companies of infantry, ten; (Third regiment) companies of infantry, ten; (Seventh regiment) companies of infantry, ten; (Ninth regiment) companies of infantry, ten; (Tenth regiment) companies of infantry, ten; (First battalion) companies of infantry, four; (Second battalion) companies of infantry, two; unattached companies of infantry, four. Total number of companies, sixty-seven.

**Second Brigade.**—Light artillery batteries, two; companies of cavalry, one; (Fifth regiment) companies of infantry, ten; (Sixth regiment) companies of infantry, ten; (Eighth regiment) companies of infantry, ten. Total number of companies, 33. Two companies of cadets unattached.

The following companies have been organized in the Militia during the year ending December 31, 1867:

Eighty-third unattached company of infantry, Nantucket, Captain Wm. Summerhays; Company K, Third regiment of infantry, Abington, Captain Joshua F. Winslow; Company I, Tenth regiment of infantry, Westboro', Captain Walter H. Sanborn; Company E, Tenth regiment of infantry, Leominster, Captain Lucien A. Cook; Eighty-fourth unattached company of infantry, Windsor, Captain Milton P. Peirce; Eighty-fifth unattached company of infantry, Westminister, Captain Abner E. Drury; Company G, Tenth regiment of infantry, Grafton, Captain John F. Searle; Company I, Third regiment of infantry, E. Stoughton, Captain Jas. F. McGonigle; Eighty-sixth unattached company of infantry, Carver, Captain Thomas B. Griffith; Eighty-seventh unattached company of infantry, Plymouth, Captain Josiah R. Drew.

Company G, Tenth regiment, Springfield, Captain John W. Trafton, was detached from said regiment by special orders, July 18, 1867, and, together with the Seventy-seventh unattached company, Enfield, Seventy-eighth unattached company, Worthington, and Eighty-fourth unattached company, Windsor, was designated in Special Orders Nos. 35 and 46, series of 1867, as the First Battalion of infantry, First Brigade and Division Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

The following named organizations have been disbanded during the year, and the commissioned officers thereof honorably discharged:

**Second Regiment of Infantry, First Brigade.**—Company A, Lieutenant George Spencer (commanding), Boston; Company B, Captain John Newcomb, Jr., Boston; Company C, First Lieutenant William J. Merritt (commanding), Boston; Company D, Captain John E. Alden, Boston; Company E, Captain Benjamin H. Whitney, Boston; Company F, Captain Jacob H. Lombard, Boston; Company G, Captain William W. Rhodes, Boston; Company H, Captain Eben R. Frost, Boston; Company I, First Lieutenant Eben C. Harraden (commanding), Boston; Company K, Captain Alfred G. Gray, Boston.

**Section of Light Artillery, First Brigade.**—First Lieutenant Charles H. Brewster, Northampton.

In the remarks on the condition of regiments of the First brigade we find the following entry, which seems to us a decided non sequitur:

Seventh regiment of infantry, Thursday, P. M., August 22d. Not in good condition, and small in numbers. State property not well taken care of; Colonel Handy is a good officer. No reports made

upon the first day, and these made upon the days following were not correct; would not prove.

The report contains tables and summaries showing the strength of the uniformed and ununiformed militia in the State, and the amount necessary for the support of the same, concluding with a roster of the commissioned officers of the State.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**DAVID A.**—We do not know the address of Lieut. N. M. Dyer. You can write to him, care of the Navy Department.

**EX-VOLUNTEER.**—We cannot decide whether you are entitled to commutation, without examining your papers. You can find out whether anything is due you by applying to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

**JUSTICE.**—If Mr. Schenck's bill becomes a law, some provision will doubtless be added prescribing the pay of Ordnance Sergeants and Hospital Stewards.

**QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.**—Your company commander can decide the question you raise.

**THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—When a bill passes, such points as those you allude to are decided upon by the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief.

#### BRIGADIER-GENERAL JESSE C. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: Inasmuch as Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith, who has recently resigned the command of the Eleventh brigade, has for a long time been one of the most active of the officers of the Second division I hope you will find space in your columns for the following sketch of his military history:

Under the Militia law applicable to the City of New York in 1838 every able-bodied white male citizen from the age of 18 to 45 was required to furnish himself with a musket or rifle and accoutrements, and to train three days in each year or pay fines in the aggregate to fourteen dollars. To avoid this penalty, and with the fear of being imprisoned in the Tombs for non-payment of the same, Jesse C. Smith accepted a commission from Governor Marcy as adjutant of the Seventy-fifth regiment of Militia in the City of New York in August, 1838.

This regiment had been commanded by H. T. Kierstedt, who was then brigadier-general of the Sixty-third brigade, to which the regiment was attached. The brigade was entirely composed of ununiformed Militia. The officers only were uniformed, and were required to drill with the musket during the winter season in the manual, and in the fall season, before the annual parade of the Militia, were exercised in battalion movements at Washington square. General Kierstedt had risen to his position from a sergeant in the ranks during the War of 1812, and was a thorough soldier and disciplinarian; and before the law of 1847, which first established the uniformed Militia and abolished the Militia trainings, he had become major-general. By perseverance and careful attention to the drill of his officers, General Kierstedt was enabled at the annual parade and review of his division to manoeuvre his brigades in two lines, on Tompkins square, in a manner which I have never seen excelled by the uniformed Militia of this State.

In December, 1843, Adjutant Smith was elected major of the Seventy-fifth regiment of Militia and commissioned by Governor Bouck, and in that position Major Smith continued until, by the law of 1847, he was rendered supernumerary, and for a short time was out of active service. In August, 1848, he was elected and commissioned by Governor Young major of the Fourteenth regiment, Fifth brigade and Second division of New York Militia. This regiment was about that time organized by Colonel Philip S. Crook, the Fifth brigade then being commanded by General H. B. Duryea. Major Smith held the position in the Fourteenth until the year 1850, when he resigned with a view of retiring from the service. In the spring of 1852 the Seventeenth regiment of Artillery and Cavalry was organized, and Colonel Crook was elected colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Burbank, of the Fourteenth, removed to Massachusetts, and Major Smith was solicited by the line officers of the Fourteenth regiment to accept the position of colonel, and was commissioned by Governor Hunt in June, 1852, colonel of that regiment.

Colonel Smith remained in command of the Fourteenth until February, 1858, when he resigned, and Colonel Wood, who was then lieutenant-colonel, was elected his successor. It may not be improper to say that during the six years which Colonel Smith was in command of the Fourteenth it increased steadily in numbers, and, with the assistance of such line officers as Captain Sprague and others, the regiment was not only prepared for the work which it accomplished so well during the Rebellion, but, like the Seventh regiment (though in a smaller way), it prepared many officers and privates to fill distinguished positions in the Volunteer service.

When the disaster at Bull Run in July, 1861, awoke the country to the necessity of a proper preparation for the great contest that had been begun, home guards were organized in every direction, in the City of Brooklyn, as in other parts of the State and country. Every available room was engaged and used for the purposes of drill. It soon became apparent that to enable these companies to obtain muskets for drill and to preserve some control over their members, new military organizations would be required. There was a vacancy for a brigade in the Second division, then commanded by Major-General H. B. Duryea.

These home organizations applied to General Duryea to obtain from headquarters at Albany the authority to raise companies and regiments. The General solicited Colonel Smith to return to the service to take command of a new brigade to be organized, and, seeing the wants of the country and the necessity for all the assistance that could be rendered, he consented to accept the position.

For some reason Governor Morgan, although applied to early in the fall of 1861, did not give the requisite authority to raise the Eleventh brigade until the 31st of December, 1861, on which day Colonel Smith's commission as brigadier-general bears date. With the active assistance of Majors Haskell and Molinoux the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh regiments were speedily organized, mostly from home guards, and during the following year the Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth regiments were raised.

It is a matter of history that the Forty-seventh regiment was three months in the Volunteer service under Colonel Meserols in 1862, and thirty days in 1863. The Twenty-third regiment, under Colonel Everdell, the Fifty-second, under Colonel Cole, and the Fifty-sixth, under Colonel Adams, were in the service in Pennsylvania thirty days in 1863, and the Fifty-sixth one hundred days at Elmira in 1864. The Howitzer Battery, organized by Major Hotchkiss of

the brigade staff, and now commanded by Captain A. Moore, was organized after the call for the Militia in 1863.

Besides the time required to organize and discipline the Militia, much labor has been required to obtain the aid required from the State, county and city to sustain the organization. General Smith was chairman of the military committee in the Senate during the years 1862 and 1863, and devoted much time to the making and securing the passage of the present military code of the National Guard. The General's devotion to the interest of the National Guard has been very great, and has operated in a measure to the detriment of his practice before the courts as a lawyer. I know, however, that if the time so spent has contributed to any considerable extent to the improvement of the National Guard and to the success of the government, the general is content. Having devoted more than a quarter of a century to the Militia service, and having arrived at the age of nearly sixty years, General Smith felt that the good of the service required his withdrawal from the service, and the substitution in his place of a young and vigorous officer. The writer believes that before the end of the present week a successor will be elected who is entitled to the position from the highest considerations of a civil and military character.

Such, then, is a brief statement of General Smith's connection with the National Guard of the State. In view of these facts, permit me, in conclusion, to hope that the officers of the brigade which the General raised and so long commanded, will present him with a set of resolutions expressive of the appreciation of his efforts in their behalf, which, I am sure, is felt by all the officers and members of his late command.

ELVENTH BRIGADE.

BROOKLYN, April 7, 1868.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 6, 1868. }

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending April 4th:

#### TWENTIETH BRIGADE.

Charles D. Champlin, engineer, with rank from April 4th, first appointment.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 4th:

#### TWENTIETH BRIGADE.

Major Benjamin Bennett, inspector, April 4th.

#### TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William M. Wilbur, April 1st.

#### FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Byron D. Willson, April 2d.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Muir, Jr., April 1st.

#### REPORT OF EXAMINING BOARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 23, 1868. }

General Orders No. 5.  
At a meeting of the Board appointed in pursuance of section 91, Military Code, for the examination of such officers as might be ordered before it, held in the city of Albany, on the 25th day of February, 1868 as per General Orders No. 3 c. s., dated February 3, 1868, the following recommendations were made to the Commander-in-Chief in respect to the officers hereinafter named, and the same are hereby duly confirmed and published for the information of the National Guard.

I. In relation to Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Calvin E. Pratt, Twenty-third regiment National Guard, ordered before the board at the instance of his senior officer for reported neglect of duty, it was resolved: That in the case of Colonel Pratt this Board report to the Commander-in-Chief that they find said officer to be eminently capable for the position he holds, but that in some respects he has neglected his duty, and they believe the action already taken will prove a sufficient corrective of the evils charged.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Steenbergh, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment National Guard, and Second Lieutenant Frederick P. Edmonds, of Battery B, Tenth Brigade, National Guard, are favorably commended by the Board and adjudged as eminently qualified for the positions they hold.

III. The following named officers are, in the opinion of this Board, at present unfitted for the positions which they hold, but in view of the extenuating circumstances presented by them, and the supposition that the present examination will prove an incentive to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their duties, it is recommended that they be allowed additional time to prepare for a final examination before the Board viz: First Lieutenant M. L. Hughes, First Battalion Light Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade; First Lieutenant George Frauenberger, First Battalion Light Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment National Guard; Captain John Ertz, Jr., Fifth Regiment National Guard.

They will therefore be required to present themselves for further examination at the next session of the Board, due notice of which will be given.

IV. Lieutenant John B. Smith, Battery B, Tenth Brigade is, in the opinion of the Board unqualified for the office he holds, and it is recommended that he be allowed to resign within thirty days from the date of this order or be dismissed the service.

V. The Board recommend that the commissions of the officers named below be declared vacant for their neglect to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in not appearing for examination, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. W. Finch, Ninety-seventh Regiment, National Guard; Captain B. B. Parker, Ninety-second Regiment, National Guard; Captain Frederick Wehrman, First Regiment of Cavalry, National Guard; First Lieutenant Edmund V. Parker, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieutenant Cyrus J. Minick, Forty-fourth Regiment, National Guard.

VI. The following named officers will be required to report for examination at the next session of the Board, they having furnished good excuses for non-appearance at last meeting: First Lieutenant James M. Carmichael, Thirty-seventh Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieutenant Frederick Brivogel, First Cavalry Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Swords, Ninth Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieutenant Samuel J. Glassey, Ninth Regiment, National Guard.

VII. The above recommendations are hereby confirmed and the officers will be disposed of as herein recommended. Commanding officers of the organizations above named will cause the rosters of their respective commands changed to conform to this order, and will, as soon as practicable, order an election to fill the vacancies hereby created.

VIII. The Commander-in-Chief again cautions all officers against recommending members of their commands to be ordered before the Examining Board, except for such disability as is contained in Section 91, Military Code, and will only forward the name of an officer after a rigid examination shall seem to warrant it.

Officers of the line and regimental staff will only be ordered upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the organization. Field officers upon the recommendation of Brigade commanders, and both instances on good reason being assigned.

Superior officers should not be governed by the demands of inferiors requesting their superiors to be ordered before the Board to test a supposed incompetency, but when such a case is presented should institute a thorough examination, and if the same proves satisfactory should make the recommendation upon their own responsibility. To insure discipline in a command it is necessary to inculcate in the inferior, respect for and obedience to the superior.

By order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

S. E. MARTIN, Adjutant-Generals.  
Official: J. B. STORRESTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.



## OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT GABAUDAN, U. S. M. C.

DIED in this city, at the residence of his parents, on the 25th of March, Lieutenant Edward C. Gabaudan, of the Marine Corps, in the twenty-sixth year of his age. Lieutenant Gabaudan was engaged for several years with Admiral Farragut, first as his clerk and afterward his secretary, was a great favorite with him, and always enjoyed his entire confidence. His first sea service was in 1859 with him on board the *Brooklyn*, to Vera Cruz. He was also a short time with Captain Walker and with Commodore Rowan, while in command of the *Brooklyn*, and participated in the capture of Newbern, etc. After Admiral Farragut was placed in command of the Gulf Squadron, he sent for Mr. Gabaudan to join him on board the *Hartford* as his secretary, in which capacity he remained until he received his commission in the Marine Corps in 1864, which was obtained by the admiral's personal solicitation. He participated in most of the engagements of the *Hartford* on the Mississippi River.

In 1865 he went out with the East India Squadron on board the flag-ship *Hartford*, commanded by the late Admiral Bell, but was obliged to return home last Summer in consequence of ill health.

He was an intelligent, brave, and efficient officer, and his death will be much regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

His funeral was attended with military honors at St. Luke's Church on Saturday, 28th ult.

ACTING MASTER HOWORTH, U. S. N.

Acting-Master Geo. Howorth, who died at the U. S. Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, Sunday, March 29, 1868, entered the Navy at the outbreak of the Rebellion. Impelled by patriotic motives, he tendered to the Government his services, which long experience in navigation eminently fitted him for. He entered as master's mate, but was soon advanced for ability and meritorious conduct under fire, to the rank of master.

He was present and took part in the sieges of Sumpter and Wagner, was executive officer of the *Dai Ching* (steamer) when it was, through the incompetency or treachery of the pilot, run aground under a Rebel masked battery, and destroyed. He was the last to leave the ship, and only when no possible chance remained of saving her.

From exposure, and consequent exhaustion then and subsequent duty in the marshes, dates the disease which has terminated in his death, in the prime of manhood and usefulness. For twenty-one years he has sailed the ocean, and a more competent, noble, generous-hearted man never trod a deck. But now his anchor is down, and he has found a quiet haven.

Having told his mother and wife that he was prepared to die, he passed away without a struggle. He leaves a wife and one child. One brother survives him in the Navy. His loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends. The writer has enjoyed a personal, intimate acquaintance with him for twenty-five years.

PARISIAN HONORS.—We submit the following to our readers. Comment is unnecessary:

At the Paris Universal Exposition, Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, received the gold medal, and the only one, awarded for the most perfect sewing machine and button-hole machine exhibited.

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Member of International Jury  
and Reporter of same.

—Demorest's Magazine.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

## MARRIED.

KILGORE—BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. F. C. Hill, Wm. F. Kilgore, U. S. Revenue Service, to Miss Julia A., only daughter of Stephen R. Baker, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

BERKE—STROUD.—March 31st, at the residence of the bride's father, in Portsmouth, Va., by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Plunkett, David Burke, Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., to Miss Louisa Stroud, youngest daughter of Wm. Stroud, Esq. No cards.

SENSENER—FRASIER.—At "Oland Farm," Stafford Co., Va., the residence of the bride's mother, on the 26th March, by the Rev. Charles B. Young, Geo. W. Sensesner, U. S. N., of Baltimore, Md., to ISABELLA B. FRASIER, of Virginia.

## DIED.

STEDMAN.—In Boston, March 30th, of disease contracted in the service, FRANCIS DANA STEDMAN, aged 24, late of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy, and son of the late Dr. C. H. Stedman.

GABAUDAN.—In New York City, on March 25th, at the residence of his parents, No. 13 West Washington Place, First Lieutenant EDWARD C. GABAUDAN, U. S. M. C., in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

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From the "Reports of Artisans selected by a Committee appointed by the Council of the British Society of Arts to visit the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867." (Page 171.)

"TIFFANY & Co., of New York, have but a very small case of silver goods, but the articles exhibited are of a very superior class. The coffee services and water jugs ornamented in flat chasing are very beautiful, both in outline and workmanship; some of the articles are nearly if not quite equal to repousse."

*Ib.* (Page 203.) "On Design."

"TIFFANY & Co. show a few excellent tea-sets, etc., both as to form and decoration; the flat chasing described in the catalogue as repousse being especially noteworthy. It is carried out to the fullest extent. Nothing equal to it in either the French or English departments."

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*Ib.* (Page 208.) "Remarks."

"The United States, show of silver work is very limited. Although they cannot boast of quantity they may fairly boast of quality. The forms of the various articles exhibited are well considered. While the decorations are beautifully designed, and carried out with patient care, the judgment with which the different 'mats' are used is deserving of great praise, and demonstrates the extent to which the process of flat chasing may be carried. Compared with works of a similar kind exhibited by other countries, they seem to be perfect of their class, having no rivals. While other exhibits rest principally upon rare and costly works, elaborated to the highest degree, this little display of the Americans rests upon humble work, proving that ordinary articles may be exalted and invested with a dignity that will entitle them to rank with the proudest achievements of industrial art."

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NOTE.—The importance of the subjects discussed in this Report, and the urgent request of many who are professionally, and otherwise, interested in such matters, have induced the compilers to print a limited number of copies on their own responsibility, authority for this purpose having been received from the Secretary of State.

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These Watches, for Racing, Gunnery and Scientific  
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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Surgeon J.  
B. Brown, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Sur-  
geon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.,  
Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.,  
and Assistant Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet  
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., will meet in New York  
City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of  
Assistant Surgeons, U. S. Army, for promotion, and  
of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of  
the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty  
years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regu-  
lar medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the  
Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General,  
U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence,  
and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications  
must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the  
medical service of the Army during the late war, the  
fact should be stated, together with his former rank,  
and date and place of service, and testimonials from  
officers with whom he has served should also be for-  
warded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons  
undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable pre-  
requisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medi-  
cal Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES,  
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.



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Manufacture to order the finest of  
Meerschaum Pipes,  
HOLDERS,

And Amber Mouthpieces

Of every and any description, and warranted the  
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Repairing done in the best style.

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CERTAIN,  
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Speedy Cure  
FOR  
NEURALGIA,  
AND ALL  
NERVOUS  
DISEASES.  
Its Effects are  
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It is an *unfailing* remedy in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements—of many years' standing—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other material in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

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One package.....\$1..Postage 6 cents.

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**LEWIS RICE & SON,**  
Proprietors.  
Feb. 1, 1868.

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More Navy Caps than all other Manufacturers in the United States Combined, and we shall spare no pains or expense in the future to maintain our present reputation. Any officer purchasing a cap of our make that does not prove fully up to the mark in every particular, will confer a favor upon us by returning it, and receiving a new one in exchange.

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We will sell a No. 1 Pipe for \$3, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 2 costs \$4, No. 3 \$5, No. 4 \$6, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a Case and a Cherry Stem. Silver lids cost from \$3 upward, apiece, varying according to size.

Nice Amber mouthpieces for Cherry Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 apiece.

To any one sending us an order for Six Pipes, we will send an extra one free of cost.

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We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and, main of all, not charge exorbitant prices.

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Particular attention is called to the fact that imitations of their fine Electro Plate are extensively produced, upon an inferior base, with very light silver coating, and indifferent execution, by American manufacturers; also that there are English imitations, of similarly depreciated character, in the market. These goods are offered by many dealers, and may possibly deceive even a careful observation. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noticing our Trade Mark, thus—

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Stamped on  
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